



Library



EAST KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

---

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR  
1958

---

JOHN W. SCHOLEY, M.B., Ch.B.,  
Medical Officer of Health.

J. A. F. SAVILLE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H.,  
Chief Public Health Inspector.



Members of the Health & Housing Committee.

1958 - 59.

Chairman:-

J.H. Brighton, Esq., J.P.,

Vice-Chairman:-

A. W. Ladbrook,

Members.

Baumber, A.

Bell, C.R.T.

Brandreth, Dr. T.K.

Brooks, Miss M.E.

Christian, Mrs. E.M., J.P.

Clarke, Rev. C.

Codd, F.

Cullen, R.B.

Farrow, E.

Lamyman, F.

Lamyman, S.F.

Moor, A.

Robson, Mrs. N.

Smallhorn, Dr. T.

Smith, Mrs. K. M.

Tomlinson, B.

Tomlinson, W.

Wright, G.C.

Ex - Officio.

Curtis, T.

Couling, R., J.P.,

Davies, R.O.

Clerk of the Council - A. P. Hazelton, Esq.

Chairman of the Council - Robert Couling, Esq., J.P.

LIST OF COUNCILLORS AND PARISHES REPRESENTED.

1958/1959.

ANWICK	..	..	..	..	Lamyman, F.
ASGARBY AND HOWELL	..	..	..	..	Sardeson, G.
ASHBY AND BLOXHOLME	..	..	..	..	Clarke, Rev. G.
ASWARBY AND SWARBY	..	..	..	..	Barker, H.
AUNSBY AND DEMBLEBY	..	..	..	..	Fairchild, T.
BILLINGHAY	..	..	..	..	Couling, R.
					Maplethorpe, C.
					Tomlinson, B.
BLANKNEY	..	..	..	..	Curtis, T.
BRAUNCEWELL	..	..	..	..	Taylor, J.
BURTON PEDWARDINE	..	..	..	..	Key, E.M.
CRANWELL AND BYARDS LEAP	..	..	..	..	Masters, E.L.
CULVERTHORPE AND KELBY	..	..	..	..	Bowlby, Lt. Col. F.E.S. (M.C.)
DIGBY	..	..	..	..	Crust, J.E.
DOGDYKE	..	..	..	..	Lamyman, S.F.
DORRINGTON	..	..	..	..	Dixon, J.W.
EDERBY AND EVEDON	..	..	..	..	Dumford, S.F.
GREAT HALE	..	..	..	..	Howard, J.B.
HECKINGTON	..	..	..	..	Brandreth, Dr. T.K.
					Cullen, R.B.
					Hatcliffe, Mrs. E.G.
HELPINGHAM	..	..	..	..	Ladbrook, A.W.
					Widdowson, W.L.A.
KIRKBY LA THORPE	..	..	..	..	Codd, F.
LEASINGHAM	..	..	..	..	Pattinson, S.E.B.
LITTLE HALE	..	..	..	..	Severs, J.E.
MARTIN	..	..	..	..	Wright, G.C.
NEWTON AND HACEBY AND					
WALCOT "F"				..	Pick, G.W.
NORTH KYME	..	..	..	..	Harrod, J.T.
NORTH RAUCEBY	..	..	..	..	Roberts, Rev. C.D.
OSBOURNBY	..	..	..	..	Robson, Mrs. N.
ROWSTON	..	..	..	..	Moor, A.
ROXHOLME	..	..	..	..	Coney, F.G.
RUSKINGTON	..	..	..	..	Brighton, J.H. (J.P.)
					Smallhorn, Dr.T.
					Tomlinson, W.
SCOPWICK	..	..	..	..	Baumber, A.
SCREDINGTON	..	..	..	..	Bell, C.R.T.
SILK WILLOUGHBY	..	..	..	..	Blount, E.
SOUTH KYME	..	..	..	..	Wood, S.T.
SOUTH RAUCEBY	..	..	..	..	Christian, Mrs. E.M. (J.P.)
SWATON	..	..	..	..	Smith, C.H.
TEMPLE BRUER, ETC.				..	Davies, R.O.
THREEKINGHAM	..	..	..	..	Smith, Mrs. K.M.
TIMBERLAND	..	..	..	..	Headland, F.
WALCOT "B"	..	..	..	..	Farrow, E.
WILSFORD	..	..	..	..	Brooks, Miss. M.E.

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health.

JOHN W. SCHOLEY.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

JOHN A. F. SAVILLE.

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

CLIFFORD RHODES

LESLIE SCHOFIELD (Resigned 31/10/58).

JACK FOSTER (Appointed 1/12/58).

Clerk

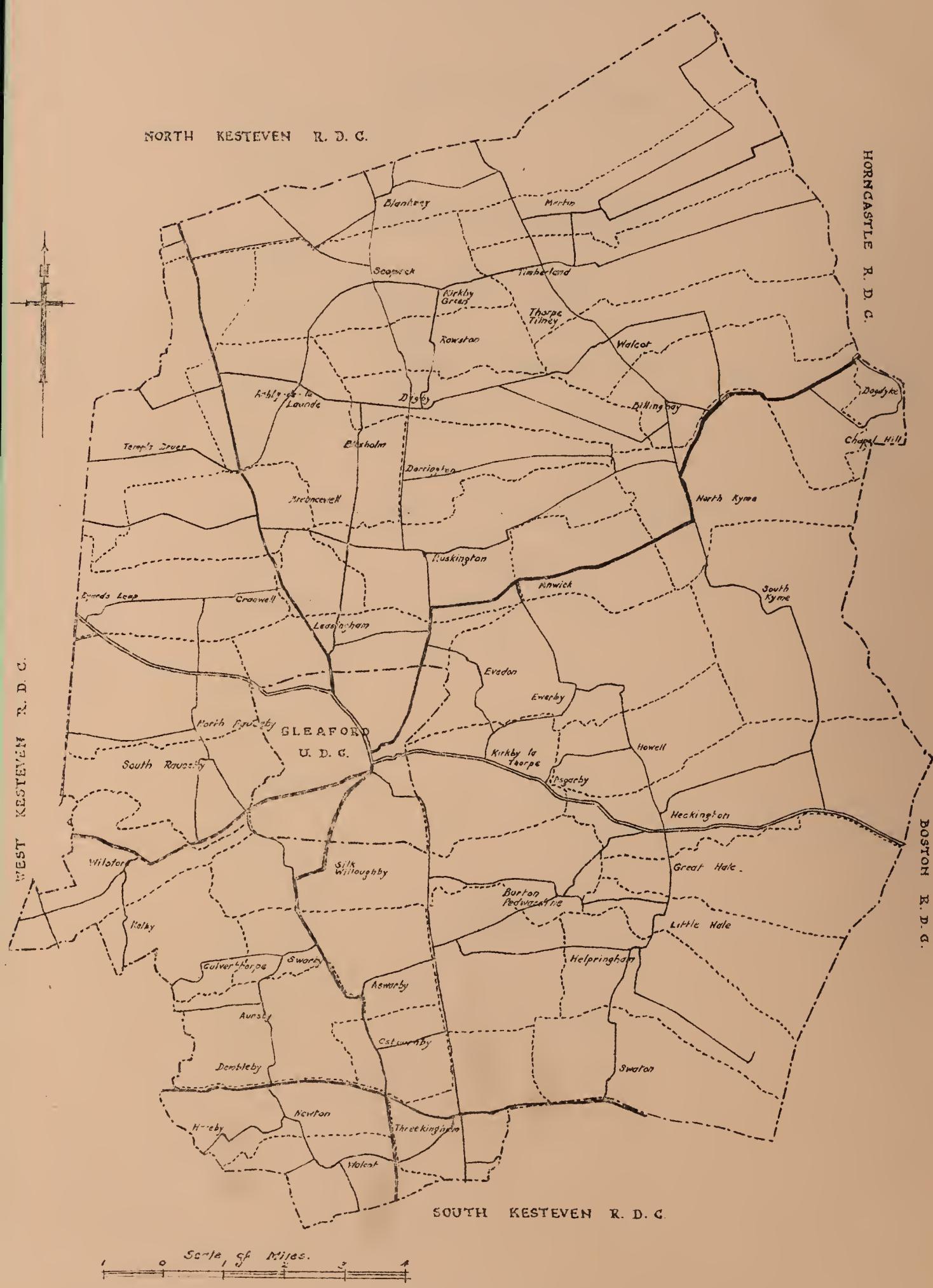
MISS E.P. JONES (Retired 30/6/58).

MISS GILLIAN PATTISON (Appointed 16/6/58).

Rodent Operator.

W.R. GILL

EAST KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.  
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA.



Scale, 1/2 Miles.

J. R. B.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of Administrative District	123,406 acres.
Population (Registrar General's figure 1958	
Estimated Mid Year Home population	20,750
Population (Census 1931)	18,858
Population (Census 1951)	21,825
Number of inhabited dwellings as at 31/12/58	5,595
Total Number of dwellings as at 31/12/58	5,899
Number of inhabited dwellings (Census 1931)	4,348
Number of inhabited dwellings (Census 1951)	5,146
Rateable Value (31st March, 1958)	£176,539
Sum represented by a 1d. Rate (1957/1958)	£708-18-5d.

The Rural District of East Kesteven comprises 41 civil parishes and extends to 123,406 acres (193 square miles) from the now reclaimed and fertile fens to the fringe of the limestone hills of the Midland Shires. Situated in the Kesteven Division of Lincolnshire, it is bounded on the east by the River Witham and the great Forty Foot Drain. On the south the District limit is defined for some distance by the main road from Grantham to the East Coast. It passes across this towards Folkingham, on the trunk road from Lincoln to London, and then takes a north-westerly course to Ermine Street at Wilsford Heath. This long straight road is followed northwards past Byard's Leap to Temple Bruer, where the boundary turns eastwards again, crossing the Lincoln road at Blankney Heath and thence past Metheringham Station and along the line of Metheringham Delph, back to the River Witham.

The inhabitants of the district generally, are engaged in agriculture. In addition, there are to be found a few minor miscellaneous trades and industries and large R.A.F. establishments at Cranwell and Digby.

EAST KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PARISHES.	Civilian Population.		Estimated Oct. 1958.	Area in Acres	No. of Occupied houses.	Total No. of houses.
	Census 1931	Census 1951				
ANWICK	235	214	203	2,016	79	83
ASGARBY & HOWELL	164	122	130	2,310	33	34
ASHBY & BLOXHOLME	286	357	347	4,104	82	97
ASWARBY & SWARBY	201	188	164	2,648	54	58
AUNSBY & DEMBLEBY	188	137	137	2,944	50	52
BILLINGHAY	1,222	1,561	1,610	3,671	549	553
BLANKNEY	546	587	540	6,781	117	128
BRAUNCEWELL	119	102	88	2,682	22	29
BURTON PEDWARDINE	161	164	140	1,898	34	43
CRANWELL & BYARDS						
LEAP	503	384	2,188	2,793	123	123
CULVERTHORPE AND						
KELBY	133	113	102	1,953	30	35
DIGBY	396	467	435	2,494	136	138
DOGDYKE	255	247	225	730	72	78
DORRINGTON	368	336	360	1,978	138	141
EWERBY AND EVEDON	394	366	362	4,886	107	120
GREAT HALE	657	586	600	3,701	178	192
HECKINGTON	1,636	1,723	1,771	5,302	614	622
HELPRINGHAM	737	704	710	3,410	240	257
KIRKBY LA THORPE	206	276	273	2,577	77	80
LEASINGHAM	367	465	462	2,082	160	171
LITTLE HALE	223	221	203	2,488	57	64
MARTIN	672	1,063	800	3,777	235	261
NEWTON & HACEBY	180	143	95	2,067	37	49
NORTH KYME	594	564	584	3,893	189	195
NORTH RAUCEBY	228	198	190	3,211	60	64
OSBOURNBY	327	359	352	1,476	125	135
ROWSTON	187	160	210	1,879	54	59
ROXHOLM	119	118	68	935	27	28
RUSKINGTON	1,246	1,764	2,205	3,957	773	789
SCOPWICK	413	425	1,102	3,983	130	134
SCREDINGTON	296	259	250	2,634	82	85
SILK WILLOUGHBY	181	180	180	2,590	61	63
SOUTH KYME	397	390	415	4,930	117	123
SOUTH RAUCEBY	258	281	265	2,581	80	89
SWATON	232	265	235	3,274	71	75
TEMPLE BRUER ETC.	158	137	135	3,785	40	43
THREEKINGHAM	218	264	214	2,581	57	65
TIMBERLAND	618	527	515	4,689	170	183
WALCOT "B"	469	499	550	3,339	157	169
WALCOT "F"	115	95	78	1,773	23	30
WILSFORD.	452	396	404	2,604	149	162
TOTALS	16,357	17,412	20,797	123,406	5,589	5,899

Manor House,  
Telephone No. Sleaford,  
Sleaford 54 Lincs.

October, 1959.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report for the year 1958.

This year marked the 10th anniversary of the inception of the Health Service and having got over many of its initial teething troubles it has tended, on the whole, to function smoothly and has proved a great boon to the public. The ever increasing number of services it provides, however, throw a great strain on the personnel running the service.

The year was marked by a widespread and fairly severe influenza epidemic and a large part of the country was affected in some degree.

A start was made with the immunisation of children against Acute Poliomyelitis and this campaign has rapidly gathered momentum. All the evidence so far produced seems to show this to be of very real value in controlling this dreaded infection.

There were no deaths in the area from Tuberculosis and this very significant fact shows how successful has been the fight against this disease.

Deaths from Cancer still account for a large proportion of the total deaths and even allowing for more accurate diagnosis there nevertheless appears to be a definite increase of this disease particularly in its selection of certain sites of the body. Although considerable strides in the treatment of Cancer have been made the greatest chance of a complete cure still lies in the early diagnosis of the condition.

I should like to take the opportunity of thanking the Chairman and members of the Council for their help in my endeavours and in particular to thank the Health Department for the hard work they have put in during the past year.

Dr. J.W. Scholey.

Medical Officer of Health.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1958.

NOTE: Population.

The Registrar General's estimate of the home population for the mid-year, 20,750 shows a decrease of 170 below the figure for the previous year which was 20,920 despite the fact that the number of births for the year exceeded the number of deaths by 147. This would appear to be due in some degree to a migration from the district and is a problem of some considerable importance which has been fully reported upon to the Council by the Clerk of the Council.

Birth and Death Rates.

As the age and sex distribution of the population in different areas materially affects both the Birth and Death Rates of those areas, comparability factors allowing for this are issued by the Registrar General for each Local Government Unit. These factors may be used for calculating what are termed in this Report as "Nett" rates and fairer comparisons are obtained if the latter are used when comparing rates with those of any other area (when these have been similarly adjusted) or with the rates for the Country as a whole. In addition to the adjustment made to the death rate area comparability factor, the birth rate area comparability factor has also been adjusted to take account of the presence of sterile population in institutions or mentally deficient

These factors for Births and Deaths in respect of East Kesteven are 1.13 and 1.29 respectively. The corresponding figure when multiplied by the Crude Rate (that is, for Births and Deaths as the case may be) will give the "Nett" Rate.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Total.	180	158	338
Legitimate.	173	151	324
Illegitimate.	7	7	14

Crude Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population. - 16.28  
Nett Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population. - 18.40  
Rate for England and Wales. - 16.40  
Illegitimate live births 4.14 per cent of total live births.

<u>Stillbirths.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Total.	3	5	8
Legitimate.	3	5	8
Illegitimate.	-	-	-

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 (Total live and still) births 23.12  
Rate for England and Wales. 21.6

Total Live and Still-births.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Total.	183	163	346
Legitimate.	176	156	332
Illegitimate.	7	7	14

<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	102	89	191
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population.			9.20
Nett Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population.			11.86
Rate for England and Wales.			11.7

Maternal Mortality (i.e. Deaths due to Pregnancy, child-birth or abortion.)

No. of Deaths.	2
Rate per 1,000 total births (i.e. live and still)	5.78
Rate for England and Wales.	0.43
There were no deaths due to abortion during the year.	

Infant Mortality. (i.e. Deaths of Infants under one year of age.)

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
No. of deaths.	7	2	9
Legitimate.	6	2	8
Illegitimate.	1	-	1

<u>All Infants.</u>	<u>East</u> <u>Kesteven</u>	<u>England &amp;</u> <u>Wales</u>
Rate per 1,000 live births.	26.63	22.5

<u>Legitimate Infants.</u>	<u>East</u> <u>Kesteven.</u>	<u>England &amp;</u> <u>Wales</u>
Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births.	24.69	-

<u>Illegitimate Infants.</u>	
Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births.	71.42

Of the total infant deaths 5 (or 55.5%) occurred among children under four weeks of age - all males.

<u>Neonatal Mortality Rate</u> per 1,000 related live births.	-	14.79
The number of deaths occurring in infants under 4 weeks of age being	-	5

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (1st week)

Per 1,000 related live births	-	14.79
The number of deaths occurring in infants under 7 days of age being	-	5

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths + deaths during 1st week)

Per 1,000 total live and still-births	-	37.5
---------------------------------------	---	------

Births.

The live birth rate of 16.28 per thousand of the estimated population was lower by 0.16 than that of the previous year. The number of live births belonging to the district being 338 (180 males 158 females) compared with 344 (180 males 164 females) in 1957. The 14 illegitimate live births representing 4.14 per cent of the total showed an increase on the figures for the previous year when there were 8 such births representing 2.32 per cent.

The number of Stillbirths (8) was higher than last year and the stillbirth rate (23.12) was higher than the average for ten years. The number of births for the year exceeded the number of deaths by 147.

The following table gives comparative statistics relating to Births in the East Kesteven Rural District since 1946.

Year	LIVE BIRTHS				STILLBIRTHS	
	Legit- imate.	Illegit- imate.	Total	Rate per 1,000 Population.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births.
1946	-	-	355	22.05	-	--
1947	367	20	387	23.5	12	30.07
1948	347	19	366	20.22	13	37.07
1949	343	8	351	20.00	6	16.81
1950	316	16	332	15.46	9	26.39
1951	354	10	364	16.38	1	2.74
1952	336	11	347	14.80	7	19.77
1953	331	15	346	16.74	6	19.89
1954	325	13	338	17.01	7	20.29
1955	301	12	313	15.45	7	21.87
1956	361	10	371	18.14	9	23.68
1957	336	8	344	16.44	6	17.14
1958	324	14	338	16.28	8	23.12

Civilian population used as basis of calculating rates up to 1949. Since 1949 the total population figures have been used.

Comparative Table 1.

Vital Statistics - 1946 - 58.

Year	Infantile Mortality Rate			Birth Rate (crude)			Death Rate (crude)		
	East Kesteven	Kesteven County	England & Wales	East Kesteven	Kesteven County	England & Wales	East Kesteven	Kesteven County	England & Wales
1946	36.62	39.65	43.00	22.05	20.06	19.1	11.18	11.95	11.5
1947	43.9	33.31	41.00	23.5	21.37	20.5	11.3	11.87	12.0
1948	40.98	30.46	34.00	20.22	19.20	17.9	9.71	11.04	10.8
1949	34.18	37.20	32.00	20.00	18.45	16.7	10.65	11.77	11.7
1950	36.14	41.30	30.00	15.46	16.78	15.8	11.22	11.20	11.6
1951	24.16	28.09	30.00	16.38	16.36	15.5	8.73	10.78	12.5
1952	43.23	35.32	27.6	14.80	15.56	15.3	7.85	9.84	11.3
1953	31.79	36.80	26.8	16.74	16.16	17.0	8.32	11.56	12.2
1954	11.8	24.32	25.5	17.01	16.16	15.2	10.12	11.95	11.3
1955	25.56	25.97	24.9	15.45	15.70	15.0	8.64	12.36	11.7
1956	18.87	28.19	23.8	18.14	16.12	15.7	9.24	12.35	11.7
1957	26.16	20.55	23.00	16.44	16.05	16.1	8.37	10.84	11.5
1958	26.63	20.56	22.5	16.28	16.39	16.4	9.20	11.56	11.7

Comparative Table 11 - Vital Statistics - 1946 - 1958.

Year	Population Mid Year R.G. Estimate	No. of Live Births.			Crude Birth Rate.	Nett Birth Rate.	No. of Stillbirths.			Deaths under one year of age.			Inf. Mort. Rate.	No. of Deaths. M F Total	Crude Death Rate.	Nett Death Rate.
		M	F	Total			M	F	Total	M	F	Total				
1946	16,100	165	190	355	22.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.6	100	80	11.18
1947	16,400	204	183	387	23.5	-	4	3	12	7	10	17	43.9	96	90	11.3
1948	17,610	192	174	366	20.22	-	5	8	13	11	4	15	40.98	95	76	9.71
1949	17,550	180	171	351	20.00	-	5	1	6	8	4	12	34.18	109	78	10.65
1950	21,470	181	151	332	15.46	-	6	3	9	8	4	12	36.14	109	111	11.22
1951	22,210	198	166	364	16.38	19.17	1	-	1	5	3	8	24.16	105	91	9.60
1952	23,450	178	169	347	14.80	17.31	3	4	7	8	7	15	43.23	87	97	8.73
1953	20,670	188	158	346	16.74	19.52	2	4	6	4	7	11	31.79	97	75	9.15
1954	19,870	169	169	338	17.01	17.69	6	1	7	3	1	4	11.8	102	92	10.12
1955	20,260	164	149	313	15.45	17.61	6	1	7	6	2	8	25.56	101	74	11.03
1956	20,450	185	186	371	18.14	20.68	2	7	9	5	2	7	18.87	92	97	8.63
1957	21,920	180	164	344	16.44	18.58	2	4	6	7	2	9	26.56	99	76	10.80
1958	20,750	180	158	338	16.28	18.40	3	5	8	7	2	9	26.63	102	39	9.20

For the years 1938/49 deaths of non-civilians were excluded from the Registrar General's returns and Civilian population figures were therefore used for calculating the Death Rates. These deaths have, however, been included in the 1950/58 returns and the Total population figures have therefore been used in determining the Rates for those years.

Deaths.

Details of deaths now supplied by the Registrar General are classified under the 36 headings based on the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948.

Chief Causes of Death.

The following is a statement of the Chief causes of deaths occurring in the East Kesteven Rural District in 1958.

<u>Cause of Deaths.</u>	<u>No. of Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 est. population.</u>
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	31	1.49
Coronary Disease, Angina.	34	1.63
Other heart diseases.	14	0.67
Other circulatory disease.	17	0.82
Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	33	1.59

The crude death rate from all causes was 9.20 per 1,000 of the estimated population, while the Nett Rate was 11.86 compared with 10.80 for the previous year. The number of deaths which now includes those members of the services stationed in the area showed an increase of 0.83 compared with 8.37 for the previous year which was the lowest since 1953.

Diseases of the Cardio-vascular system again head the list in the causes of death, accounting for just over half the total (96) and of these 34 were due to Coronary Disease.

33 deaths were due to malignant neoplasms or new growths which are as is now usual the second highest cause of death, followed by the respiratory group with 21 deaths, 18 of which were due to Pneumonia and Bronchitis, the highest for several years and no doubt associated with the epidemic of Asian Influenza which occurred early in the year.

There were 9 deaths of infants under one year of age representing an Infant Mortality Rate of 26.63 per 1,000 live births compared with 9 deaths in 1957 representing a rate of 26.16 per 1,000 live births. The Infant Mortality Rate for 1958 again being the highest since 1953 when there was 11 such deaths representing an Infant Mortality Rate of 31.79 per 1,000 live births.

There were unfortunately 2 deaths in the East Kesteven Rural District from Maternal Causes, the first since 1952 and representing a Maternal Mortality Rate of 5.78 per 1,000 total births, compared with a National Rate of 0.43. When comparing such rates with other areas or previous years no importance should be attached to rates based on very small numbers as they may have little or no statistical significance.

There were no deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis during 1957 and 1958.

The deaths registered under Heart Disease during 1958 numbered 51. Reference to the Chief Causes of Death shows that this remains the principal cause. The death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 2.46 compared with 2.62 for 1957.

The following is a statement of fatalities from Heart Disease during the years 1946 - 1958.

Year	No. of Deaths			Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of population.	Percentage to total Deaths from all causes. East Kesteven.	Percentage to total Deaths from all causes Kesteven County.
	M	F	Total			
1946	33	26	59	3.04	32.8	25.8
1947	25	18	43	2.62	23.1	28.5
1948	33	23	56	3.18	32.75	29.3
1949	34	25	59	3.36	32.08	30.9
1950	32	40	72	3.45	32.73	31.0
1951	30	32	62	2.79	31.95	33.9
1952	27	23	50	2.13	27.17	31.9
1953	26	20	46	2.22	26.74	33.2
1954	33	32	65	3.14	32.50	38.2
1955	39	26	65	3.21	37.14	35.7
1956	28	31	59	2.88	31.21	38.1
1957	40	16	56	2.68	32.00	36.8
1958	22	29	51	2.46	26.73	34.8

NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATHS DURING 1958.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory.	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other.	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria.	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections.	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis.	-	-	-
Measles.	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases.	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	5	-	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	4	1	5
Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	13	7	20
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	-	-	-
Diabetes.	2	-	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	16	15	31
Coronary disease, angina.	14	20	34
Hypertension with heart disease.	1	2	3
Other Heart diseases.	7	7	14
Other circulatory diseases.	6	11	17
Influenza.	-	1	1
Pneumonia.	4	4	8
Bronchitis.	7	3	10
Other disease of respiratory system.	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	2	-	2
Nephritis and nephrosis.	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate.	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	2	2
Congenital malformations.	1	2	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	7	8	15
Motor vehicle accidents.	4	-	4
All other accidents.	2	1	3
Suicide.	2	-	2
Homicide and operations of war.	1	1	2
<u>All causes.</u>	102	89	191

Causes of Death at Different periods of life - 1958.

Cause of Death.	Total.	Sex.	0	1	5	15	25	45	65	75
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory.	-	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, Other.	-	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease.	-	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria.	-	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.	-	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections.	-	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles.	-	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases.	1	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach.	5	M	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus.	4	M	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast.	1	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus.	1	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.	13	M	-	-	-	-	4	3	3	3
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	7	F	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
16. Diabetes.	2	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Vascular Lesions of the nervous system.	16	M	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	7
18. Coronary disease, angina.	15	F	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	7
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	14	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9
20. Other heart disease.	20	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6
21. Other circulatory disease.	7	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	1
22. Influenza.	7	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
23. Pneumonia.	6	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
24. Bronchitis.	11	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system.	1	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach & duodenum.	1	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea.	2	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis.	1	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of the prostate.	1	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	2	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations.	1	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	2	M	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
33. Motor vehicle accidents.	4	F	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	2
34. All other accidents.	2	M	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
35. Suicide.	1	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
36. Homicide & Operations of War.	2	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Totals - All Causes.	191.	M & F	9	-	1	2	9	37	58	75

Seasonal and Geographical Distribution of Deaths - 1958.

	Geographical Distribution of Deaths												TOTALS																							
	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.			JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
ANWICK.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
ASGARBY & HOWELL.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
ASHBY & FLOXHOLME.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
ASWARBY & SWARBY.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
AUNSBY & DEMBLEBY.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
BILLINGHAY.	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
BLANKNEY.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	-						
BRAUNCEWELL.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
BURTON PEDWARDINE.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
CRANWELL AND BYARDS LEAP.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
CULVERTHORPE AND KELBY.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
DIGBY.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	3	-	-							
DOGDYKE.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-							
DORRINGTON.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-							
EWERBY & EVEDON.	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-						
GREAT HALE.	2	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	-							
HECKINGTON.	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	2	17	14	-	-							
HELPINGHAM.	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-								
KIRKBY LA THORPE.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-						
LEASINGHAM.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	6	-	-							
LITTLE HALE.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-								
MARTIN.	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-								
NEWTON & HACEBY.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-							
NORTH KYME.	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-							
NORTH RAUCEBY.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-						
OSBOURNBY.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-						
ROWSTON.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
ROXHOLME.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
RUSKINGTON.	3	2	1	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	2	2	1	2	12	13	-	-								
SCOPWICK.	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	5	-	-	-	-							
SCREDINGTON.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-							
SILK WILLOUGHBY.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-						
SOUTH KYME.	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-						
SOUTH RAUCEBY.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-						
SWATON.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-					
TEMPLE BRUER.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
THREKINGHAM.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-					
TIMBERLAND.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-					
WALCOT "B".	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-					
WALCOT "F".	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
WILSFORD.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
TOTALS.		18	9	9	11	11	9	10	5	5	7	10	8	5	6	10	5	5	5	5	8	6	8	8	8	102	89									
		27	20	20	15	12	18	11	15	10	13	14	16	10	13	14	16	10	13	14	16	191														

Average Age at death during 1958.

Ignoring deaths of Infants under one year of age, the average age of persons dying in East Kesteven during 1958, was:-

Males	-	68.47 years
Females	-	69.55 years.

A century ago the expectation of life in Britain was no more than 40 years. In 1912 it was 55 for a female and 52 for males. In 1939 it was just over 64 and 60. Today the figures have risen to 73 for females and 68 for males.

The following Statistical Tables may be of some interest in regard to births, deaths, etc.

Infant Deaths from Stated Causes 1958.

<u>Cause of Death.</u>	<u>Under one day</u>	<u>1 - 7 days.</u>	<u>1 - 4 weeks</u>	<u>Total under 4 weeks</u>	<u>1 - 3 months</u>	<u>3 - 12 months</u>	<u>Total under 1 year</u>
Myocardial Failure.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Perinephric Abscess.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Prematurity.	1	2	-	3	-	-	3
Microcephaly.	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Pneumonia.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Atelectasis of Lungs.	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Pulmonary Embolism.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<b>TOTALS.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>

Cancer Deaths - 1958.

(Taken from the Return of deaths to the Sanitary Authority.)

Age Groups	Stomach		Lung Bronchus		Breast		Uterus		Colon		Rectum		Other Sites		Total	
	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-40	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1
40-50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
50-60	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	3
60-65	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
65-70	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
70-75	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-
75-80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80-85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	2
85-90	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1
Over 90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS.	5	-	4	1	2	1	4	1	2	2	7	4	22	11		

Numbers and Causes of Deaths During the Years 1950 - 1958

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Tuberculosis, respiratory.	2	4	1	1	3	2	1	1	1
Tuberculosis, other.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Syphilitic disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neisserian Infections.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	1	3	2	7	6	7	1	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	3	2	3	4	2	3	4	1	5
Malignant neoplasm, breast.	3	1	4	1	1	3	5	3	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	3	1	1	1	-	1	3	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	21	15	11	17	21	12	18	18	20
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-
Diabetes.	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	30	37	26	29	33	25	29	29	31
Coronary disease, angina	20	23	24	23	29	29	28	28	34
Hypertension with heart disease.	18	17	6	1	7	7	5	4	3
Other heart diseases.	34	22	20	22	29	12	18	17	14
Other circulatory diseases.	6	7	7	7	9	1	8	9	1
Influenza	-	-	3	3	12	7	8	7	8
Pneumonia.	9	2	10	6	9	8	8	6	10
Bronchitis.	3	1	3	1	1	4	3	1	1
Other diseases of the respiratory system.	-	-	-	-	6	7	6	2	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	-	-	5	3	4	2	2	4	4
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	-	4	3	1	1	1	1	5	4
Nephritis and nephrosis.	-	4	4	3	3	2	20	12	3
Hyperplasia of prostate.	-	4	4	1	1	1	1	12	15
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion.	-	3	25	15	7	4	2	6	18
Congenital malformations.	3	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	26	8	7	4	4	9	6	3	3
Motor vehicle accident.	3	4	-	1	-	-	4	1	2
All other accidents.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Suicide.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All causes.	220	194	184	172	201	175	139	175	191

### General Provision of Health Services.

The County Medical Officer of Health and his staff are responsible for the active operation of the Health Services under Part 111 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

These include :-

Care of mothers and Young Children.  
Midwifery.  
Health Visiting.  
Home Nursing.  
Vaccination and Immunisation.  
Ambulance Services.  
Domestic Help.  
Prevention of Illness, care and after care  
Health Education.

In addition the County Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the School Medical Services set up under the provisions of the Education Acts and regulations made thereunder.

### Nursing in the Homes.

Under the County Council Scheme there are six District Nurse Midwives in the area - at Blankney, Scopwick, Martin, Rauceby, Osbournby and Helpringham. They give an excellent service to the Community and in addition they also act as Health Visitors, School Visitors and Tuberculosis Visitors. There is also one full-time Health Visitor/School Nurse working in the area and especially covering the larger more populated parishes of Ruskington, Billinghay and Heckington.

### Home Helps.

These are provided for the whole of the East Kesteven Area on application to the District Supervisor, Riversdale House Clinic, Westgate, Sleaford.

### Hospital Services.

The hospitals administered by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board serve the area - General Hospitals at Lincoln, Grantham and Boston. Maternity Units at Grantham, Lincoln and Sleaford. Infectious Diseases Hospitals at Lincoln and Bourne.

### Infant Welfare Centres.

Clinics are held in the following Parishes:-

BILLINGHAY (Church Hall)	Second and Fourth Wednesdays.
CRANWELL (R.A.F. Station)	First and Third Thursdays.
HECKINGTON (Village Hall)	Third Thursday.
HARTIN (Dr. R.E. Riley's Surgery)	Third Wednesday.
OSBOURNBY (Village Hall)	Last Thursday.
SLEAFORD (Riversdale House)	Every Monday
HELPINGHAM (Memorial Hall)	First Friday.

### Welfare Foods.

Welfare foods are available from the above Welfare Centres on the days of opening and from Riversdale House, Westgate, Sleaford, Mondays to Fridays, 9.15 a.m. 4.45 p.m. and Saturdays 9.15 a.m. - 11.54 a.m.

### Ambulance Service.

Administered by the Kesteven County Council with both ambulance and sitting car vehicles based in Sleaford. They are now wireless controlled from Headquarters.

### Vaccination and Immunisation.

Free Diphtheria immunisation and Smallpox vaccination carried out by Medical Practitioners under the County Council scheme, as also is the vaccination against Poliomyelitis and Whooping Cough.

### Treatment Centres and Clinics.

Infant Welfare, Dental, Orthopaedic, Ophthalmic, E.N.T., Speech Therapy and Child Guidance Clinics are held at Riversdale House, Sleaford. Ophthalmic and E.N.T. clinics are held at the County Council Clinic under arrangements with the Regional Hospital Boards. Surgeons and consultants attend as required and all services with the exception of Infant Welfare are by appointment only.

### Blind Persons.

The responsibility for the Welfare of blind persons is under the control of the Chief Welfare Officer of the County, who employ a specialist blind welfare worker.

### Children's Officer.

This office was established by the Kesteven County Council under the terms of the Children's Act, 1948.

Miss G. A. Shee, O.B.E., B.E.M.,  
County Offices,  
Sleaford. Sleaford 241.

### National Assistance.

The Area Office for the National Assistance Board is situated at:-

11, Avenue Road,  
Grantham. Grantham 754.

### National Insurance.

The local office of the Ministry of National Insurance is situated at:-

54, Westgate,  
Sleaford. Sleaford 478.

### Mental Health and Welfare.

The Chief Duty Authorised Officer and Chief Welfare Officer for the County is:-

W. E. Vickers, M.B.E.,  
County Offices,  
Sleaford. Sleaford 241

### Crematorium.

The only cremation facilities available to this area are situated at Grimsby, Peterborough and Nottingham, which latter place would appear to be the most convenient to Sleaford. There would appear to be a need for such facilities situated nearer to this area.

## Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases.

134 cases of infectious diseases etc. excluding Tuberculosis were notified during 1958, as compared with 829 in 1957 and 91 in 1956.

The Notification Rates per 1,000 population were as follows:-

Smallpox	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.04
Diphtheria	0.00
Measles	4.62
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.00
Whooping Cough	1.01
Acute Pneumonia	0.14
Meningococcal Meningitis	0.00
Erysipelas	0.19
Acute Poliomyelitis (Total)	0.04
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	0.04
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non Paralytic)	0.00
Puerperal Pyrexia	0.04
<u>Dysentery.</u>	0.00
Chicken Pox	0.00
Malaria	0.00
Food Poisoning	0.24
Paratyphoid Fever	0.00
Typhoid Fever	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.09

### Smallpox.

No case of this disease was notified in the County. The last case occurring in Kesteven in 1931.

### Scarlet Fever.

3 cases of this disease were notified during the year compared with 6 in 1957, and an average of 20 during the years 1950 - 1958.

### Diphtheria.

No case of this disease has been notified in East Kesteven since 1948. Before the last war there were over 1,000 deaths per year in England and Wales from this dreaded disease. During 1958, there were 8 deaths. This miraculous decline shows the marvellous results due to immunisation and I must continually re-iterate the warning to all mothers to take advantage of the protection offered by immunisation from this disease.

In England and Wales 79 cases of this disease were notified during 1958. Corrected notifications of this disease were as follows :-

39 males.      40 females      -      Total 79 cases.

1st quarter	-	10 cases notified
2nd quarter	-	3 cases notified.
3rd quarter	-	5 cases notified.
4th quarter	-	61 cases notified.

### Measles.

96 cases of this disease were notified during the year. There were no deaths.

### Cerebro Spinal Fever.

No case of this disease was notified during the year, the last case occurring in 1946.

### Whooping Cough.

21 cases of this disease were notified during the year compared with 123 in 1957, and an average of 98 during the years 1950/58.

### Pneumonia.

Only Acute Primary and Acute Influenza Pneumonias are notifiable and 3 cases were notified during the year compared with 29 in 1957. Deaths from all forms of Pneumonia during the year numbered 8 compared with 7 in 1957.

### Meningococcal Infection.

No cases were notified during the year, there were 3 cases in 1957, the highest since before 1950.

### Erysipelas.

4 cases of this disease were notified during the year compared with 4 in 1957, and 3 in 1956.

### Acute Poliomyelitis.

Only 1 case of acute poliomyelitis (paralytic) was notified during the year, and fortunately this year the cases was relatively mild and there were no fatalities.

The following table shows the sex and age groups of the patients concerned.

Age	Paralytic		Non Paralytic	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1-2	-	--	-	-
2-3	1	-	-	-
3-5	-	--	-	--
5-10	-	-	-	-
Over 25	-	-	-	-

### Puerperal Pyrexia.

Only 1 case was notified during the year, same as in 1956/57.

### Dysentery.

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

### Malaria.

No case of this disease was notified during the year compared with 1 reoccurring in the case of an ex-serviceman returning to this district in 1957. No other cases have been notified since 1951.

### Food Poisoning.

Five cases of food poisoning were notified during the year, only 3 of which may have been foodborne. The causal agents were identified as *Shigella sonne* 2, *epidemic E. coli* 1, *Salmonella Typhi-murium* 1 and *Salmonella Enteriditidis* 1.

### Paratyphoid.

No cases of this disease have been notified since 1954.

### Typhoid Fever.

No case of this disease actually occurring in the East Kesteven Rural Area since 1952, when there was an isolated case.

### Vaccination and Immunisation.

There were no changes in the County Council scheme for diphtheria and smallpox vaccination during the year, but the scheme had been extended to include whooping cough, poliomyelitis and B.C.G. Poliomyelitis vaccination was available to children from 6 months to 15 years of age together with expectant mothers and certain specified groups. In September, 1958, the vaccination was made available to adolescents up to 25 years of age, and an introduction was made to the third injections. Despite press publicity etc. The response was not particularly encouraging at first but it is hoped that more and more will realise the importance of taking advantage of this additional health safeguard.

### Tuberculosis

Only 2 new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, both non-pulmonary. There were no deaths from this disease, the last such death being in 1956. The following table shows the incidence in sex and age groups:-

Age Periods	New Cases.			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	1	-
15	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	1	-
25	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-
	- -		2	-

### Mass Radiography.

During the year a survey was held in Sleaford which is the market town in the centre of the rural district and is the administrative headquarters. 1,931 persons were X-rayed on miniature film, 1 case was referred to the chest clinic and 1 case of Tuberculosis required out-patient supervision. In certain cases extra nourishment is provided by the County Council and 1 sleeping shelter is at present on loan from the County Council within this Council's area. B.C.G. Vaccination for Tuberculosis contacts carried out at the Chest Clinics.

Venereal Disease.

Patients suffering from Venereal Diseases are sent by General Practitioners to treatment centres at Nottingham, Grantham, Lincoln and Peterborough. These are administered by the Sheffield and East Anglian Hospital Boards and there were no changes in the administration during the year.

The following tables show the incidence of infectious diseases in various forms, in the East Kesteven Rural Area:-

Geographical Distribution of Infectious Diseases - 1958.

Parishes.	Acute Pneumonia.	Alrysopias.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Food Poisoning.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Poliomyelitis.	Total.
Anwick.									
Asgarby & Howell									
Ashby & Bloxholme.									
Aswarby & Swarby.									
Aunby & Demblaby.									
Billinghay.									
Blankney.									
Brauncewell.									
Burton Pedwardine.									
Cranwell & Byards Leap.									
Culverthorpe & Kelby.									
Digby.									
Dogdyke.									
Dorrington.									
Ewerby & Evedor.									
Great Hale.									
Heckington.									
Helpington.									
Kirby Laythorpe.									
Leasingham.									
Little Hale.									
Martin.									
Newton & Haceby.									
North Kyme.									
North Rauceby.									
Osbournby.									
Rowston.									
Roxholme.									
Ruskington.									
Scopwick.									
Scredington.									
Silk Willoughby.									
South Kyme.									
South Rauceby.									
Swaton.									
Temple Bruer, etc.									
Threedingham.									
Timberland.									
Walcott, B.									
Walcott, F.									
Wilsford.									
<b>Totals.</b>	3	4	5	96	21	5	1	1	134

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - ANALYSIS IN ACT GROUPS - 1958.

Age Groups.	Scarlet Fever.		Whooping Cough.		Pneumonia.		Politis.		Typhoid Fever.		Tysipolias.		Food Poisoning		Purpura.		Malaria.		Hemangiitis.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-2	-	-	3	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-3	-	1	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-4	-	-	1	2	6	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-5	-	-	-	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-10	-	1	4	4	26	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-15	-	-	-	1	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-20	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.	-	3	8	13	54	42	2	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	3	2	1	-	-	-

Seasonal Distribution of Infectious Diseases - 1958.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Cough.	Pneumonia.	Measles.	Polio-myelitis.	Typhoid Fever.	Fever.	Erysipelas.	Food Poisoning.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Malaria.	Meningitis.
January	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March.	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
April.	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May.	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
June.	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July.	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August.	-	-	4	-	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
September.	-	-	1	-	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October.	-	-	1	-	1	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
November.	-	-	-	-	-	29	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
December.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	3	21	96	3	1	-	4	5	1	-	-	-	-

Notified Cases of Infectious Diseases in East Kesteven 1950 - 1958.

Disease.	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Scarlet Fever.	64	4	31	16	17	14	30	6	3
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.	219	357	73	479	7	273	8	649	96
Cerebro Spinal Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	118	123	169	104	37	146	45	123	21
Acute Pneumonia.	6	23	7	14	11	14	3	29	3
Meningococcal Meningitis.	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	-
Erysipelas.	1	1	2	1	-	2	3	4	4
Acute Poliomyelitis.	61	2	-	1	-	4	-	11	1
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	1	2	-	2	2	1	1	1
Dysentery.	1	-	1	-	6	1	1	-	-
Chicken Pox.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Food Poisoning.	-	9	-	2	-	2	-	1	5
Paratyphoid Fever.	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTALS.	471	522	288	618	81	459	91	829	134

Telephone.  
Sleaford 792.

Public Health Department,  
18, Northgate,  
Sleaford.  
Lincs.

November, 1959.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the work and activities of your Public Health Inspectors for the year 1958.

A considerable amount of the new legislation that has been placed on the statute book in recent years has been primarily concerned with public health administration and you will readily comprehend should you read this report in its entirety, the large amount of work and the responsibilities that have fallen to the lot of your public health inspectors. A considerable amount of this work is routine, lacking in glamour compared to the erection of new housing estates, the construction of sewerage and sewage disposal schemes etc., but nevertheless of equal if not of paramount importance. It is not so very many years ago since the streets of this country were deep in ordure and filth; water supplies were not safe to drink, food was contaminated and diseased, housing conditions were deplorable, insect pests were rife and people were dying in thousands from easily preventable disease. These are not irreversible changes and an efficient routine public health service is one of the first lines of defence.

Whilst I have been critical so far as various aspects of environmental hygiene is concerned in my report, I do not intend it to be a tirade against lack of progress, shortsightedness or ignorance on the part of anyone, but rather that you should accept it as a honest opinion shewing the very great problems we have yet to deal with.

It is so easy for any Inspector to become complacent and apathetic, to report that 'everything in the garden is lovely' and to sit back and not exert himself to any great extent, and in the process he may even be thought more highly of. Progress is slow, frustrations are a daily occurrence, but your officers are still young, enthusiastic and zealous enough to carry out their duties efficiently without fear or favour and with credit and loyalty to the authority who employ them.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, the motto of the professional Association of Public Health Inspectors is 'Amicus - Humani - Generis - (Friend of the People). Your officers have endeavoured to carry out their duties with tact and discretion, and have approached the many persons with whom they have come in contact with as friends and advisers rather than representatives of an authority wielding official powers.

The year 1958 will not be remembered for any particular public health achievement but the exceptionally wet summer months during the year will no doubt be talked of for many years to come.

I wish to record my appreciation for the loyalty and efficiency of your public health staff, and particularly to Mr. Rhodes my senior assistant. My thanks are also due to Miss Gillian Pattison who has carried out her duties most efficiently during the past year and who has worked so hard in the production of this report. For the co-operation and pleasant relations that have been shewn by my colleagues in other departments and for the valuable advice and assistance of the Clerk of the Council I am indebted to them.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen I am indebted to you for your patience and for your continued interest and support.

Yours respectfully,

J. A. F. Saville.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

### Drainage and Sewerage.

The existing sewerage arrangements in this district with few exceptions are old, inadequate and inefficient; in the majority of cases there being little or no treatment before discharging into streams or watercourses, commonly referred to in this area as "sewer dykes". These "sewer dykes" especially during the summer months, are a constant source of trouble and it is only by frequent cleansing and attention that the nuisances are temporarily alleviated; and here I should like to make it clear that whilst the cleansing helps to remove or alleviates temporarily the annoyance to the human senses the dangers of pollution with its subsequent contamination of food, water, milk and indeed the human body, by bacteria, virus, parasites and flies etc., still remains a very real public health hazard. Children and animals particularly delight in playing in water and as mentioned elsewhere in this report, rodents are by no means choosey as to the chemical or bacteriological content of such waters.

Just how many miles of polluted dykes and ditches there are in this district of ours I do not know, but the number must be pretty high. The pollution of dykes and ditches by domestic and farm sewage converts such watercourses into elongated stinking sludge beds. Whilst most of the piped sewers in the district were originally constructed as surface water sewers they have become by usage, combined sewers that are largely overloaded. With a rising standard of living in the countryside as well as in the more populous places the residents are insisting quite rightly on a better and more comfortable way of life. Amenities such as internal water supplies, water borne sanitation, baths and sinks were not so very long ago looked upon as something of a luxury in rural areas but in this respect in this area considerable improvements have been effected by your public health officers over the past ten years in improving housing and sanitary conditions generally. The progress of the regional water scheme has made water more readily available to the public and improvements in housing and sanitation must as is obvious mean an increase in the daily consumption of water, a considerable amount of which ultimately has to be dealt with as sewage. It is obvious therefore that the construction of adequate sewerage and sewage disposal works should not be divorced from the provision of piped water supplies and if any real sanitary progress is to be made then it is absolutely essential that these services should progress together. The expression "sewer dyke" should not be used - for too long has the pollution of these watercourses been regarded as an inevitable adjunct to country life and the pollution of a stream or watercourse in contravention of public health legislation does not turn such watercourse into a sewer, nor do repeated acts in violation of the statute, confer any rights on the wrongdoer. To acclaim what should be a watercourse as a "sewer dyke" and to countenance its use as such shows an indifference to real sanitary progress. Some improvements have been effected in recent years, however, particularly at Cranwell where a complete new sewerage and sewage scheme was completed in 1954, and where every dwelling served by the scheme is provided with proper drainage and the earth closets converted to watercarriage.

Two other comprehensive schemes completed during the past few years, Billinghay and Ruskington, however, are still not being made full use of. Voluntary conversions in these villages are proceeding very slowly and unless the Council fully accepts its responsibilities and enforces the conversions and separation of foul and surface water drainage then conditions will be little better a decade or more from now. In my opinion, I see little point in proceeding with such expensive schemes unless the objects for which the scheme is designed are achieved; the principal one which is the elimination of all the various points of pollution in and around these villages. I realise that the enforcement of such works would involve no small amount of expenditure but far too often these days are such conditions judged on economic rather than public health grounds. When submitting evidence on behalf of the Council to Ministry inquiries your officers give factual evidence of conditions as they see them and of the intentions of the Council to carry out these necessary works. I would suggest that in giving his approval for such schemes to proceed the Minister should insist on the necessary conversions and separation of effluents being carried out. I would also suggest that he make provision for exchequer assistance in this respect.

The heavy rainfalls during the summer months and the inadequacy of the sewers caused some concern in many parishes and in several instances streets had to be sprayed with a solution of sodium hypochlorite. Damage caused by this flooding necessitated the provision of new manholes at Leasingham, Dorrington, Martin, Wilsford, Great Hale, North Kyme and Billinghay and repairs to sewers in Heckington, Wilsford, Great Hale and Dorrington. Flooding also caused concern at Walcot (B), Scredington, Ruskington, Timberland and to a less degree in almost every parish.

In view of the high cost of the scheme in relation to the number of properties that would benefit, the Minister decided that the Scopwick sewerage and sewage disposal scheme would have to be deferred for the present. The Council's only alternative was to provide temporary sewerage facilities for the new houses scheduled to be built in this parish, the preparation of which was in hand at the end of the year. The Anwick sewage disposal works and a small length of new sewer were completed during the year but the greatly increased effluent from the poultry factory was overloading the works and extensions to the works were contemplated. Work was commenced on the pumping station at Martin which will result in effluent being pumped direct to the ex-military sewage works at Martin which the Council have acquired and so eliminate the serious pollution of the Carr Dyke.

I made reference in my last report to the warning given in 1950, by Dr. J. H. C. Clarke, The County Medical Officer of Health, re the pollution of underground water supplies by sewage. In this respect the preparation of a sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for the North and South Rauceby parishes was in hand at the end of the year and it was envisaged that such works as would eliminate the discharge of crude sewerage into the Lincolnshire limestone would be completed by the end of 1959 - almost a decade from its initiation.

Many small disposal schemes serving Council Estates have been completed in recent years and it is only natural that the residents of the Rural District are showing irritation at the realisation that the provision of these services are now almost wholly dependent upon the presence of Council Houses.

With piped water supply and modern standards of cleanliness, cesspool and septic tank drainage is expensive, inefficient and essentially outdated, except for isolated individual premises. The department's officers insist on a reasonably efficient type of septic tank with subsoil drainage where improvements are being carried out by individuals in areas where no sewer is available. They prohibit the disposal of effluents direct to dykes in an attempt to prevent any further pollution, although the number of existing points of disposal to such dykes must be countless in this rural area - this is a serious problem that must eventually be faced.

All new drainage and alterations to existing drainage are inspected by the health inspectors, with the exception of Council houses and in this respect very little trouble is experienced since the majority of contractors seek the advice of the department before commencing such works. Over 500 visits were paid to such works during 1958 in respect of advice, testing etc.

Generally speaking there has been some little improvement and several points of pollution have been eliminated during the year. On the other hand improvements to dwelling houses served by old systems of sewers have tended to increase the degree of pollution in certain cases.

The Public Health Act, 1936, requires a local authority to carry out their duties with regard to sewers and sewage disposal works so as not to create a nuisance and prohibits a local authority from conveying any foul water into any natural or artificial stream, watercourse, canal, pond or lake until it has been properly treated so as not to cause pollution.

On the 2nd January, 1906, Dr. L. W. Darra Mair in Report No. 224, of the Medical Inspectors of the Local Government Board reported on the general sanitary circumstances and administration of the Rural District Council of Sleaford as this district was then known. Page 4, refers as follows under the heading "Drainage".

"Most of the houses in the villages in this  
"district are said to be provided with some  
"form of drainage taking away slop water. In  
"some cases, drains discharge to cesspools, in  
"many they discharge to streams, ditches or  
"fen drains, but the majority of houses in  
"the villages are drained to sewers.....

"The sewers which have been provided in  
"many of the villages are either road drains  
"constructed of agricultural pipes, or  
"sewers which have been constructed of  
"glazed earthenware, purposely to receive  
"sewage. With only three exceptions the  
"contents of these sewers are allowed to dis-  
"charge direct into the nearest available  
"ditch, stream or beck" etc.

Dr. Darra Mair's concluding remarks are as follows :-

"It seems to me that it is not impossible that  
"something might have to be done in the  
"direction of reducing the wholesale pollution  
"of streams that is now going on, and the  
"Rural District Council should give the sub-  
"ject careful consideration in consultation  
"with an expert in such problems.

It is now 53 years later, the year 1959 - conditions in this respect are not quite so bad but at the present rate of progress what will conditions be like in 2006 - it will be a shocking indictment if Dr. Darra Mair's report is quoted then.

#### Closet Accommodation.

With the exception of works carried out by Improvement Grant aid the conversion of earth closets to watercarriage system of disposal continues to be relatively slow owing to the inadequate sewerage of the district generally and the additional expense of septic tanks, although the response in villages where new sewerage schemes have been provided is also slow. Here again I cannot understand why the Council do not enforce such conversions where new schemes have been provided. A few schools and licensed houses were improved in this respect during the year. A large proportion of the older properties within the Council's area are served with vault closets, which are a most objectionable type of convenience, particularly when in a state of disrepair - this at a time in the twentieth century when animals have been flying in outer space. It is not inconceivable that man will be sitting on the moon before some of his contemporaries sit on a "watercloset".

EXAMINATION OF SEWAGE EFFLUENTS.

Sample No.	Where sample taken from and date of Sampling.	This effluent contains per million parts										Appearance.	Colour.	Odour.
		Total solids dried at 100°C.	Suspended Matter.	Chlorides as Chlorine.	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrate Nitrogen.	Nitrite Nitrogen.	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	Oxygen absorbed from N/80 KMnO <sub>4</sub> in 4 hrs at 80°F				
1. Walcot "B". 2/6/58.	1,110	44	138.4	3.00	2.72	27	0.60	240	28.9	7.3	45.0	T	N	N
2. Billinghay. 2/6/58.	1,090	44	71.0	2.20	2.56	25	0.60	155	16.7	7.7	40.0	T	N	N
3. Ruskinpton. 2/6/58.	770	8	56.8	1.28	1.20	16	0.40	150	6.8	7.2	14.0	ST	N	N
4. Cranwell. 2/6/58.	1,020	30	156.2	1.92	1.44	24	0.50	215	14.5	7.2	18.0	T	N	N
5. Ruskinpton. 17/9/58.	950	30	127.8	8.32	1.44	10	1.00	300	25.0	7.6	33.2	T	N	N
6. Helpringham. 17/9/58.	1,110	20	99.4	16.64	3.20	30	2.40	300	28.0	7.5	35.0	T	N	N
7. South Kyme. 17/9/58.	1,110	20	184.6	12.00	3.04	25	2.00	300	20.0	7.6	18.8	T	N	N
8. Poultry Factory. 17/9/58.	3,900	1440	127.8	28.16	20.64	Absent	0.15	280	220.0	6.8	324.0	WT	N	F

T - Turbid. ST - Slightly Turbid. VT - Very Turbid. N - Normal. F - Foul.

A sewage effluent suitable for free discharge into inland waters should satisfy the following conditions (parts per million) :-

- (a) the suspended matter should not exceed 30.0
- (b) the oxygen absorbed from N/80 KMnO<sub>4</sub> in 4 hours should not exceed 15.0
- (c) the 5 days Biological Oxygen Demand should not exceed 20.0
- (d) should not contain excessive amounts of ingredients of a harmful or toxic nature

Samples Nos. 1 and 2 did not satisfy (a), (b) and (c) of the above standards.

Samples Nos. 3 and 4 satisfied all the above standards.

Samples Nos. 5 and 6 did not satisfy (b) and (c) of the above standards.

Sample No. 7 did not satisfy (b) of the above standards.

Sample No. 8 was no better than crude sewage and was quite unsuitable for free discharge into any inland waters.

### Housing.

When we recollect that the average person spends at least half of his life timeindoors it is apparent that the house forms a very important factor in our lives. Its condition from a sanitary point of view has considerable influence on the health of the inmates physically, mentally, socially and morally. Not only should a house be structurally sound and free from sanitary defects but it should satisfy modern standards of comfort and convenience and any local authority housing policy should aim at providing a standard that will secure for every family in their area a home in which they can live a full, happy and contented life. In attempting to raise the standard of housing in this area your officers have carried out a considerable amount of work under housing legislation since the war, coupled with improvements under the public health acts etc.

### Slum Clearance.

The Council's slum clearance proposals were deposited with the Minister in accordance with subsection 5 of Section 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 and was approved by the Minister on the 15th November, 1955. The Council had intimated to the Minister that they were prepared to tackle this problem energetically in a five year programme. The following figures relate to this Council's proposals;

#### Part 1. The Total Problem.

(1) Estimated Number of houses unfit for human habitation within the meaning of Section 9 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and suitable for action under Section 11 or 25 of the Housing Act, 1936. 451 plus 99 hutments.

(11) Period in years which the Council think necessary for securing the demolition of all the houses in (1). 5 years.

#### Part 2. Orders already made; etc.,

(111) No. of houses which are already in clearance areas and for which clearance or compulsory purchase orders have been submitted to the Minister but have not yet become operative. Nil.

(1V) No. of houses in (1) in clearance areas and already covered by operative clearance or compulsory purchase orders or owned by the local authority. Nil.

#### Part 3. Action in the first five years.

(V) No. of houses which are already in clearance areas and for which clearance or compulsory purchase orders are to be made or which are to be purchased by agreement within the five years. Nil.

(v1) No. of houses which are to be included in clearance areas still to be declared and which within the five years will be owned by the local authority or will have been included in a clearance order or a compulsory purchase order submitted to the Minister. 144

(v11) No. of houses under (111), (1V), (V) and (v1) to be patched (if necessary) and retained within the five years under Section 2 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, for temporary accommodation. Nil

(v111) No. of houses under (111), (1V), (V) and (v1) to be demolished in 5 years. 144.

(1X) No. of houses (including those already comprised in operative demolition orders) to be demolished in the five years as a result of action under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. 307 plus 99 hutments.

From the commencement of our programme on 2nd November, 1955 to 31st December, 1957, the following clearance areas were approved and clearance orders made and submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for confirmation:-

Osbournby No. 1, Clearance Order, 1956.

4 houses and 8 other buildings appurtenant. No objections. Confirmed without modification.

Osbournby No. 2, Clearance Order, 1956.

5 houses and 12 other buildings appurtenant. One vigorous objector - Ministry Inquiry. Confirmed without modification.

Wilsford - Town End No. 1, Clearance Order, 1956.

13 houses and 45 other buildings appurtenant. Vigorous objections - in respect of 8 houses. Ministry Inquiry. Confirmed without modification. Well-maintained allowances to be paid in certain instances.

South Rauceby - The Square No. 1, Clearance Order, 1956.

8 houses and 31 other buildings appurtenant. No objections. Confirmed without modification.

Digby No. 1, Clearance Order, 1956.

3 houses and 11 other buildings appurtenant. No objections. Confirmed without modification.

Kirkby la Thorpe No. 1, Clearance Order, 1956.

3 houses and 11 other buildings appurtenant. One objection subsequently withdrawn. Confirmed without modification.

Walcot (B), No. 1, Clearance Order, 1956.

3 houses and 4 other buildings appurtenant. Two objections. Ministry Inquiry. Confirmed without modification.

Martin No. 1, Clearance Order, 1957.

5 houses and 8 other buildings appurtenant. No objections. Confirmed without modification. Compensation payable in respect of two owner-occupied dwellings.

Scopwick and Kirkby Green No. 1, Clearance Order, 1957.

10 houses and 28 other buildings appurtenant. 4 objectors. Ministry Inquiry. Confirmed without modification.

Billinghay No. 1, Clearance Order, 1957.

(This order included 2 clearance areas.) 8 houses and 15 other buildings appurtenant. 4 objectors and a petition with several hundred alleged signatories submitted to Minister. Ministry Inquiry - confirmed without modification 1958. Compensation to owner/occupiers.

Wilsford No. 2, Clearance Order, 1958.

7 houses and 17 other buildings appurtenant. Applications for well maintained allowances but Inspector did not consider he would be justified in directing the Council to make such payments. Confirmed without modification.

Billinghay No. 2, Clearance Order, 1958.

4 houses and 10 other buildings appurtenant. No objections. Confirmed without modification.

Billinghay No. 3, Clearance Order, 1958.

6 houses and 12 other buildings appurtenant. Confirmed without modification - well maintained allowances payable in 3 cases.

Ruskin ton No. 1, Clearance Order, 1958.

(This order included 2 Clearance Areas). 6 houses and 17 other buildings appurtenant. Despite strong objections the Minister confirmed the Order without modification. Compensation in respect of 2 owner/occupiers and well maintained allowances to be paid to three tenants.

This programme has made reasonable progress in as far as the representation of such properties are concerned and the making of Clearance Orders, Demolition Orders etc., but I am still concerned at the delay in rehousing these unfortunate people who have to be moved. If the building of houses cannot keep pace with the representation of these properties as unfit then I feel that the programme must be curtailed somewhat. If we consider any dwelling to be in such a state as to be unfit for human habitation and take the necessary statutory action to confirm its status then we must rehouse at an early date; otherwise the inhabitants get a false sense of security in respect of their tenure and often incur unnecessary expenditure in the decoration and maintenance of these sub-standard properties.

In this respect I would pay tribute to the self-reliance of many country housewives which allows them to overcome primitive housing conditions and to keep the interior of their homes presentable, and often masks the fundamental defects of the country slum.

We have had difficulty during the year in securing the actual demolition of houses that have become vacated and I can foresee that in some cases we shall have to exercise our statutory responsibilities in demolishing these properties and recovering any costs incurred in so doing.

To sum up, during 1958, 22 houses were actually demolished together with 37 hutments at Martin. 34 families were rehoused by the local authority. 16 families found their own accommodation, 5 families were rehoused by other local authorities, 2 persons died and 1 person was removed to part 111 accommodation.

The following statistics show the progress made in this respect since the Council's proposals were approved by the Minister.

SLUM CLEARANCE FROM 2nd NOVEMBER, 1955, UNTIL  
31st DECEMBER, 1958.

PARISH.

	Families re-housed since 2/11/55.							No. of condemned houses still occupied.	No. of dwellings included in Clearance Areas - Orders not yet confirmed all occupied.
	Unfit dwellings demolished since 2/11/55.	In Council Houses.	Found own Accommodation.	Re-housed by other local authorities.	Died.	Removed to Part III Accommodation.			
ANWICK.	4	1	1	1	1	1			
ASGARBY AND HOPEWELL.	3	1	1	1	1	1			
ASHBY AND BLOXHOLME.									
ASWARBY AND SWARBY.			3						
AUNSBY AND DEMBLEBY.									
BILLINGHAY.									
BLANKNEY.									
BRAUNCEWELL.									
BURTON PEDWARDINE.		1							
CRANWELL AND BYARDS LEAP		1							
CULVERTHORPE AND KELBY.									
DIGBY.									
DCGDYKE.									
DORRINGTON.									
EVERBY AND EVEDON.									
GREAT HALE.									
HECKINGTON.	7	2	5	2	1	1			
HELPINGHAM.	3	1	4	2	3	1			
KIRKBY LA THORPE.	7	2	1	2	1	1			
LEASINGHAM.									
LITTLE HALE.									
MARTIN.	1	3	1	2	1	1			
NEWTON AND HACEBY	2	1	1	1	1	1			
NORTH KYME.	2	1	1	1	1	1			
NORTH RAUCEBY.	1	6	1	2	1	1			
OSBOURNBY.	4	1	2	1	1	1			
ROWSTON.									
ROXHOLME.									
RUSKINGTON.									
SCOPWICK.	6	2	5	1	1	1			
SCREDINGTON.	4	5	5	1	1	1			
SILK WILLOUGHBY.	4	9	5	1	1	1			
SOUTH KYME.	1	9	5	1	1	1			
SOUTH RAUCEBY.	7	9	5	1	1	1			
SWATON.									
TEMPLE BRUER ETC.									
THREEKINGHAM.	5	1	1	2	1	1			
TIMBERLAND.	3	1	2	1	1	1			
WALCOT 'B'.	1	1	2	1	1	1			
WALCOT 'F'.	1	1	1	1	1	1			
WILSFORD.	8	21	2	1	1	1	24	8	
MARTIN (CAMPS).	98	55	33	5	7	3			
TOTALS.	187	133	85	6	7	3	137	83	18

In addition undertakings to make fit or to use as agricultural stores etc. had been accepted in 41 instances. 7 of which were still occupied at the end of the year.

### Rent Act, 1957.

Only one certificate of disrepair was issued during the year. As I suggested in my last report in a large number of cases the tenants are paying increased rents without endeavouring to seek adequate repair work because of the complicated machinery of the Act itself, which was not designed to secure directly the repair of houses, but the rent increases for controlled houses and the decontrol of a substantial number of larger houses.

The Council should have no compunction in using their powers under Public Health and Housing Acts to secure the execution of essential repairs as the increased rents made possible under this Act should enable property owners to maintain their property in a reasonable condition.

### Improvement Grants.

The Council have been reasonably active during the past few years and have encouraged the operation of the Improvement Grant provisions of the Housing Acts, and the following figures show the progress made in this respect.

	1956	1957	1958
No. of applications approved.	53	52	37
Total No. of Improvement schemes completed.	-	189	
Total No. of properties improved.	-	260	
Capital contribution from local authority in respect of such schemes.	-		£67,803-9-9d.

Unfortunately, although the Council and its officers publicise these grants at every opportunity and give **every** encouragement to property owners to avail themselves of such financial assistance the owner must take the initiative himself. I am of opinion that the minimum housing standard should be the standard laid down by the Improvement Grant provisions and that owners should be encouraged to submit voluntary proposals to the local authority but in the absence of such proposals the local authority should be empowered to require and/or even carry out the work in default and recover the cost less any amount due by way of grant. Alternatively the local authority should be empowered to acquire such houses compulsorily.

### Council Houses completed - 1958.

Wilsford.	6 2 BR Bungalows.
	6 2 BR Houses.
Leasingham.	2 2 BR Houses.
Martin.	6 2 BR Bungalows.
	4 3 BR Houses.
	6 2 BR Houses.

The following were under construction at the end of the year.

Billinghay.	2-2 BR Bungalows.
Wilsford.	4-2 BR Bungalows.
	2-3 BR houses.
Martin.	2-3 BR houses.
South Rauceby.	6-2 BR bungalows.
	2-3 BR houses.
	6-2 BR houses.

The following table shews the Council's housing achievements both for the pre-war and post-war periods up to the end of the year 1958:-

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED  
BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY UP TO  
THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1958.

<u>Parish.</u>	<u>Pre-War.</u>	<u>Post-War.</u>		
		<u>Permanent.</u>	<u>Prefabs.</u>	<u>Conver-</u> <u>sions.</u>
Anwick...	4.	22.	-	-
Ashby-de-la-launde...	6.	12.	-	--
Aunsby...	4.	4.	-	-
Billinghay ...	80.	62	20.	-
-do- Tattershall				
Bridge...	-	40.	-	-
Blankney...	2.	2.	-	-
Burton Pedwardine ...	4.	2.	-	-
Cranwell...	8.	4.	-	-
Digby...	10.	34.	-	-
Dogdyke (Chapel Hill)	-	28.	-	-
Dorrington	8.	36.	-	-
Ewerby...	-	8.	-	4.
Great Hale ...	32.	22.	-	-
Heckington ...	38.	38.	20.	-
-do- East...	-	12	-	-
Helpingham ...	26.	60.	-	-
Kirkby La Thorpe	18.	22.	-	-
Leasingham ...	8.	14.	-	-
Little Hale ...	4.	-	-	-
Martin...	19.	34.	-	-
-do- (Fen)	4.	8.	-	-
North Kyme ...	3.	28.	-	-
Osbourneby ...	6.	32.	-	-
Rowston...	2.	20.	-	-
Ruskington ...	76.	218.	20.	-
Scopwick.	6.	2.	-	-
Scredington ...	12.	18.	-	-
South Kyme ...	4.	20.	-	-
Swaton ...	8.	12.	-	-
Threekingham...	-	16.	-	-
Timberland ...	14.	18.	-	-
Walcot (B)	12.	44.	-	-
Walcot (F)	-	4.	2	-
Wilsford.	12.	46.	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	430.	942.	60.	4.
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

In addition the Council converted 99 former military hutments at Martin immediately after the war period. Of these 98 have now been demolished leaving only 1 occupied.

## Applications for Council Houses and the Need for such Houses.

The number of live applications on the Council's Housing List at the end of 1958 shewed a total of 227 compared with 251 at the end of 1957 and 530 at the end of 1955.

Only a few of these applicants are tenants of slum clearance properties and as over 150 further houses are to be dealt with in the slum clearance programme during the next two or three years, and as over 80 houses are still occupied though subject to demolition orders etc., the need for satisfactory housing accommodation to be provided by the Council is still a major problem to be tackled energetically. The Council's policy in conformity with that of the Government is to concentrate solely on providing houses for slum clearance.

By siting new houses in or near existing selected villages the housing authority can ensure not only better public services for the tenants, but also the advantages of village life. In rural areas the community is the village and the housing authority should be encouraged to regard the village as a whole and to consider how far its needs can be met by the exercise of the powers under the Housing Acts.

## Erection of Private Houses.

The number of private houses built in the Council's area during the past few years are shewn in the following figures:-

1958.	25.
1957.	33.
1956.	31.
1955.	30.
1954.	30.
1953.	26.
1952.	16.
1946-1951.	85.

## Overcrowding.

It is impossible to keep any accurate records regarding the number of cases of overcrowding without the appointment of additional staff to make continual time-consuming inspections and re-inspections. Your officers consider that the 'permitted number' in relation to occupied dwellings should be based on the bedroom accommodation available. The Council are sympathetic to cases of serious overcrowding and give serious consideration to their re-housing when such cases are drawn to their attention.

Housing Tuberculous Families. Whenever such cases in need of re-housing are reported to the Council every effort is made to effect the re-housing as soon as possible. The majority of such cases known to the department are already adequately housed.

## The Repair and Reconditioning of Houses Generally.

As a result of a report by the Chief Public Health Inspector in relation to the low standard of housing generally in the district the Council gave support to the Inspector's suggestions that a ten year programme should be effected to secure the provision of such essential amenities as sinks and internal supplies of water in sub-standard houses as well as the remedying of essential repairs. During the past three years, informal and formal action under the public health acts has secured the carrying out of the following works.

Provision of sinks, including adequate drainage.	374.
Provision of internal piped water supplies.	408.
Items of Disrepair remedied.	281.

### Water Supplies.

Water, like air and food, is one of the prime necessities of life, animal or vegetable. It enters into the composition of nearly everything in nature. Everyone knows about the disastrous effects of unsatisfied bodily thirst. The human body is made up of 75% of water, hence the daily need is not inconsiderable. Water is an essential factor also in personal, domestic and public hygiene. hence the need for a plentiful supply to populous places which can be easily tapped by every consumer.

It is to be expected that as the general standard of housing improves by the erection of modern homes, the provision of baths and a constant supply of hot water and by the demolition or closure of unfit houses, the average daily consumption of water per head will continue to rise.

In accordance with the provisions of Part II of the Public Health Act, 1936, as amended by the Water Act, 1945, the Council are most anxious that an adequate and wholesome supply of water should be available in pipes to every part of their district in which there are houses or schools. As the first and second stages of their Regional Water Supply Scheme had already been completed a start was made during the year on the third stage.

The completed first stage of the Regional Scheme with the new pump house in Drove Lane, Sleaford, and the 1,000,000 gallon reservoir at Wilsford Health has been in operation since 1955. Since that date, mains have been laid and are now serving, Wilsford, Kelby, Culverthorpe, Swarby, South Rauceby, North Rauceby and Silk Willoughby. Newton, Walcot (F), Threekingham, Dembleby, Osbournby, Aunsby and Spanby were connected to the Regional Scheme. Extension mains linking Scredington and Swaton to the regional supply had been completed with an additional main at Gorse Lane, Scredington. The completed second stage of the scheme included the laying of pipes from North Rauseby to Cranwell, Leasingham, Brauncwell School, Ruskington, Anwick, Haverholme, Ewerby, Howell and Asgarby. The third stage of the Southern scheme providing for the laying of mains from "Brickmakers Arms", Mareham Lane to Threekingham; Threekingham to Newton, Little Hale to Burton Pedwardine and Helpringham to Swaton was completed during the year with the exception of the length between Threekingham and Newton Bar.

On the 24th January, 1958, the 10" borehole at Dorrington Fen burst allowing water to escape all round. Great difficulty was encountered in getting pumps started and pumping could only be carried out at a reduced pressure. It was at first thought that there was a fracture of the borehole tubes just below ground level but an examination revealed that this was not so as water was escaping well down, probably at or near the bottom of the bore. Expert opinion sought, confirmed your Engineers opinions. As an emergency measure the borehole was opened up and a suction pipe with footvalve inside was inserted in the existing bore tubes. This action was successful but could only be regarded as of a very temporary nature.

A 10" interconnection was made between the Southern ring main and Dorrington Fen by the shortest and quickest route, i.e. from Ruskington via North Hills to Dorrington Fen. The existing bore was sealed. The Billinghay and district supply now receive water from Drove Lane bore.

Tenders were accepted for the pumping plant at Ashby de la Launde - the two new boreholes having been completed and satisfactorily tested during 1957

Negotiations were in progress for a site for the erection of a water tower at Billinghay, as part of the Northern scheme.

Leasingham, Ruskington, Helpringham, Heckington, Burton Pedwardine, Evedon, Newton, Great Hale and Dorrington Fen pumping works are not now in use.

Water was carted to Brauncwell village and a few isolated properties throughout the year owing to the polluted private supplies available in these areas. Particular attention was paid to ensuring that these emergency supplies were of satisfactory bacterial quality and frequent tests were carried out to determine that the chlorine residual was sufficient in such supplies. In view of the urgent need for the provision of an adequate and wholesome supply at Brauncwell the Council invited tenders in respect of this work which should be completed during 1959.

There are approximately 260 miles of water mains in use in the district and the total consumption of water for all purposes from the public supply during 1958, was approximately 250,000,000 gallons. No of properties supplied by meter was 1,476 at the end of the year. The number of water connections made during the year was:-

private domestic	-	160.
metered	-	43.

The Council continued to provide water in bulk to the R.A.F Station, Cranwell and to West Kesteven R.D.C. The Council also received water into the Martin camp water tower from North Kesteven R.D.C.

137 samples of water were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year. The public supplies were of satisfactory bacterial quality. Several private supplies were of doubtful bacterial quality and advice was given on the precautions to be taken with regard to such supplies to prevent or minimise any possible pollution and in several cases advice was given on the installation of small domestic chlorinating plants.

A considerable number of inspections are made annually as the regional scheme progresses in an attempt to persuade owners of properties served by the new scheme to provide internal piped supplies of water from the new mains. Action was taken in 437 cases since 1956 to enforce such a supply of water.

It is the duty of every local authority to provide a supply of wholesome water in pipes and to take the pipes affording the supply to such places as will enable houses and schools to be connected at reasonable cost. The supply to outlying groups of houses is expensive and schemes are held up on this account, and from the policy of the Council of requiring guarantees from potential users towards the Council's liability.

Proposed Water Board.

The principle of the Joint Water Board embracing the Borough of Grantham, the Urban District of Sleaford and the Rural Districts of East and West Kesteven had been accepted by all authorities concerned and meetings were being held for drafting an Order for submission to the Minister.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

OF WATER DURING 1958.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Parish.</u>	<u>Where Taken.</u>	<u>Result.</u>
2-1-58.	Leasingham.	Public Supply.	Excellent.
2-1-58.	Osbournby.	do.	do.
9-1-58.	Kirkby la Thorpe.	do.	do.
9-1-58.	Ruskington.	do.	do.
9-1-58.	Great Hale.	do.	do.
9-1-58.	Heckington.	do.	do.
9-1-58.	Helpsingham.	do.	do.
30-1-58.	Anwick.	do.	do.
30-1-58.	Digby.	do.	do.
30-1-58.	Dorrington Fen.	do.	do.
30-1-58.	Spanby.	do.	do.
30-1-58.	Burton Pedwardine.	do.	do.
30-1-58.	Ashby.	do.	do.
30-1-58.	North Kyme.	do.	do.
5-2-58.	Ruskington.	do.	do.
5-2-58.	Leasingham.	do.	do.
5-2-58.	Dorrington Village.	do.	do.
5-2-58.	Sleaford, Drove Lane.	do.	do.
5-2-58.	Dorrington Fen.	do.	do.
13-2-58.	Ruskington.	do.	do.
13-2-58.	Heckington.	do.	do.
13-2-58.	Ashby.	do.	do.
13-2-58.	Kirkby la Thorpe.	do.	Satisfactory.
19-2-58.	Kirkby la Thorpe.	do.	Excellent.
19-2-58.	East Heckington.	do.	do.
6-3-58.	Ruskington.	do.	do.
6-3-58.	Aunsby.	do.	do.
6-3-58.	Dorrington Fen.	do.	do.
6-3-58.	Dorrington Village.	do.	do.
20-3-58.	Digby.	do.	do.
20-3-58.	Ashby.	do.	do.
20-3-58.	Leasingham.	do.	do.
20-3-58.	Ruskington.	do.	do.
2-4-58.	Swarby.	do.	do.
2-4-58.	Dorrington Village.	do.	do.
2-4-58.	Ruskington.	do.	do.
2-4-58.	Silk Willoughby.	do.	do.
2-4-58.	Dorrington Fen.	do.	do.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Parish.</u>	<u>Where Taken.</u>	<u>Result.</u>
17-4-58.	Ashby.	Public Supply.	Excellent.
17-4-58.	Dorrington Fen.	do.	do.
17-4-58.	Kirkby la Thorpe.	do.	do.
17-4-58.	Digby.	do.	do.
17-4-58.	Heckington.	do.	do.
17-4-58.	Ruskington.	do.	do.
14-4-58.	Osbourneby.	do.	do.
24-4-58.	Ruskington.	do.	do.
24-4-58.	Swanton.	do.	do.
24-4-58.	Dorrington Village.	do.	do.
30-4-58.	Helpingham.	do.	do
30-4-58.	Helpingham.	Private Supply.	Satisfactory.
8-5-58.	Dorrington Fen.	Public Supply.	Excellent.
8-5-58.	Aunsby.	do.	do.
8-5-58.	Leasingham.	do.	do.
8-5-58.	Ashby.	do.	do.
8-5-58.	Culverthorpe.	do.	do.
8-5-58.	Kirkby la Thorpe.	do.	do.
8-5-58.	Digby.	do.	do.
15-5-58.	Dorrington Village.	do.	Unsatisfactory.
15-5-58.	Ruskington.	do.	Excellent.
15-5-58.	Heckington.	do.	do.
15-5-58.	Kirkby la Thorpe.	do.	do.
29-5-58.	Ruskington.	do.	do.
29-5-58.	South Rauceby.	do.	do.
29-5-58.	South Rauceby.	Private Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
12-6-58.	Dorrington Fen.	Public Supply.	Excellent.
12-6-58.	Ashby.	do.	do.
12-6-58.	Dorrington.	do.	do.
12-6-58.	Leasingham.	do.	do.
12-6-58.	Martin.	do.	do.
12-6-58.	South Rauseby.	Private Supply.	Suspicious.
19-6-58.	Great Hale.	Public Supply.	Excellent.
19-6-58.	Ruskington.	do.	do.
19-6-58.	Heckington.	do.	do.
19-6-58.	South Rauseby.	Private Supply.	Satisfactory.
3-7-58.	Ruskington.	Public Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
3-7-58.	Ruskington.	do.	Excellent.
3-7-58.	Ruskington.	do.	Unsatisfactory.
10-7-58.	Scredington.	do.	Satisfactory.
10-7-58.	Ruskington.	do.	Excellent.
10-7-58.	Dorrington Fen	do.	do.
10-7-58.	Ruskington.	do.	do.
10-7-58.	Digby.	do.	do.
10-7-58.	Asgarby.	Private Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
17-7-58.	Heckington.	Public Supply.	Excellent.
22-7-58.	Cranwell.	do.	Satisfactory.
22-7-58.	Leasingham.	do.	Unsatisfactory.
30-7-58.	Leasingham.	do.	Satisfactory.
30-7-58.	Kirkby la Thorpe.	do.	Satisfactory.
30-7-58.	Spanby.	do.	Excellent.
30-7-58.	Billinghay.	do.	do.
7-8-58.	Cranwell Camp.	do.	do.
7-8-58.	Sleaford, Drove Lane.	do.	do.
21-8-58.	Leasingham.	do.	Satisfactory.
21-8-58.	Digby.	do.	Excellent.
21-8-58.	Dorrington Fen.	do.	do.
21-8-58.	Ashby.	do.	Unsatisfactory.
21-8-58.	Ruskington.	do.	Satisfactory.
28-8-58.	Ruskington.	do.	Excellent.
28-8-58.	Timberland.	do.	do.
28-8-58.	Scopwick.	do.	do.
28-8-58.	Ashby.	do.	Satisfactory.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Parish.</u>	<u>Where Taken.</u>	<u>Result.</u>
4-9-58.	Sleaford Drove Lane.	Public Supply.	Excellent.
4-9-58.	North Rauceby.	Private Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
11-9-58.	Kirkby la Thorpe.	Public Supply.	Excellent.
11-9-58.	North Rauceby.	Private Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
11-9-58.	Dorrington Village.	Public Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
11-9-58.	Dorrington Fen.	do.	Excellent.
11-9-58.	Leasingham.	do.	Satisfactory.
11-9-58.	North Rauceby.	Private Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
11-9-58.	North Rauceby.	do.	Unsatisfactory.
25-9-58.	Dorrington Village.	Public Supply.	Excellent.
25-9-58.	Ashby.	do.	do.
25-9-58.	Dorrington Fen.	do.	do.
25-9-58.	Leasingham.	do.	do.
25-9-58.	Digby.	do.	do.
25-9-58.	Helpingham.	do.	do.
25-9-58.	Little Hale.	do.	do.
9-10-58.	North Rauceby.	Private Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
9-10-58.	North Rauceby.	do.	Doubtful.
9-10-58.	North Rauceby.	do.	Unsatisfactory.
9-10-58.	South Rauceby.	Public Supply.	Excellent.
23-10-58.	Ashby.	do.	do.
23-10-58.	Dorrington Fen.	do.	do.
23-10-58.	Ruskington.	do.	do.
23-10-58.	Sleaford, Drove Lane.	do.	do.
6-11-58.	Ewerby.	do.	do.
6-11-58.	Kirkby la Thorpe.	do.	do.
6-11-58.	Heckington.	do.	do.
20-11-58.	Dorrington Fen.	do.	do.
20-11-58.	Helpingham.	do.	do.
20-11-58.	Dorrington.	do.	do.
20-11-58.	Ashby.	do.	do.
20-11-58.	North Rauseby.	Private Supply.	Satisfactory.
4-12-58.	North Rauseby.	do.	Satisfactory.
4-12-58.	North Rauseby.	do.	do.
11-12-58.	North Rauseby.	do.	do.
11-12-58.	North Rauseby.	Public Supply.	Excellent.
11-12-58.	Ewerby.	do.	do.

The following statistics show the number of houses and estimated civilian population in each parish of the rural district and the number of houses provided with a public supply of water.

PARISH.	Number of Houses at 1/4/58.	Number of inhab- ited houses at 31/12/58	Popula- tion. Civilian Estim- ated.	WATER SUPPLY		No. not on Public Supply
				No. of stand posts.	No. paying Domestic water rate at 31/12/58.	
Anwick.	83	79	203	1	81	2
Asgarby and Howell.	34	33	130	-	9	25
Ashby and Bloxholme.	97	82	347	-	72	25
Aswarby and Swarby.	58	54	164	-	46	12
Aunsby and Dembleby.	52	50	137	-	46	6
Billinghay.	553	549	1,610	3	553	-
Blankney.	128	117	540	-	51	77
Brauncewell.	29	22	88	-	12	17
Burton Pedwardine.	43	34	140	-	41	2
Cranwell and Byards Leap.	123	123	2,188	-	115	8
Culverthorpe and Kelby.	35	30	102	-	29	6
Digby.	138	136	435	-	138	-
Dogdyke.	78	72	225	3	74	4
Dorrington.	141	138	360	-	132	9
Ewerby and Evedon.	120	107	362	3	113	7
Great Hale.	192	178	600	-	186	6
Heckington.	622	614	1,771	1	607	15
Helpington.	257	240	710	6	241	16
Kirkby la Thorpe.	80	77	273	1	69	11
Leasingham.	171	166	462	-	162	9
Little Hale.	64	57	203	-	55	9
Martin.	261	235	800	1	261	-
Newton and Haceby.	49	37	95	-	41	8
North Kyme.	195	189	584	2	189	6
North Rauceby.	64	60	190	-	41	23
Osbourneby	135	125	352	2	133	2
Rowston.	59	54	210	1	51	8
Roxholme.	28	27	68	-	2	26
Ruskington.	789	773	2,205	-	780	9
Scopwick.	134	130	1,102	6	125	9
Scredington.	85	82	250	1	78	7
Silk Willoughby.	63	61	180	-	50	13
South Kyme.	123	117	415	1	121	2
South Rauseby.	89	80	265	-	75	14
Swaton.	75	71	235	-	62	13
Temple Bruer.	43	40	135	-	-	43
Threkeingham.	65	57	214	1	40	25
Timberland.	183	170	515	3	180	3
Walcot 'B'.	169	157	550	1	167	2
Walcot 'F'.	30	23	78	3	23	7
Wilsford.	162	149	404	5	156	6

The total number of standposts at the end of 1958, was 45 compared with 68 at the end of 1957 and 200 at the end of 1955 - entirely due to efforts of the department in enforcing the provision of internal piped supplies of water at domestic premises.

Chemical Examination of Water Supplies.

This water contains per million parts.	<u>SUPPLY.</u>		
	Drove Lane	Ashby de la Launde.	Evedon
Total Solids dried at 180° C	430.00	480.00	400.00
Suspended Matter.	Absent	Absent	Absent
Chlorides as Chlorine.	39.05	46.15	35.50
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate.	5.50	5.70	4.50
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite.	0.002	0.002	0.001
Free and Saline Ammonia.	0.012	0.012	0.016
Albuminoid Ammonia.	0.032	0.020	0.020
Temporary Hardness.	205.00	205.00	200.00
Permanent Hardness.	155.00	167.00	96.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80° F. from N/80 KMnO4.	0.04	0.08	0.08
pH value.	7.60	7.30	7.80
Appearance.	Clear	and	Bright
Odour.	None	None	None
Taste and Colour.	Normal	Normal	Normal
Heavy Metals.	Absent	Absent	Absent
Free Chlorine.	Absent	Absent	Absent
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21° C. in 72 hrs.	2	1	3
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37° C. in 24 hrs.	1	2	1
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37° C. in 48 hrs.	2	3	1
Coli - aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37° C. in 48 hrs.	0	0	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44° C. in 48 hrs.	0	0	0
Bacillus coli (Presumptive)	Absent	in 100	mils.

At the time of sampling these waters satisfied the standard of bacterial quality required by the Ministry of Health; these waters were also of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

A water with under 50 parts per million of hardness may be said to be soft.

A water with 50 to 100 parts per million of hardness may be said to be moderately soft.

A water with 100 to 150 parts per million may be said to be slightly hard.

A water with over 200 parts per million and under 300 parts per million of hardness may be said to be hard.

A water with over 300 parts per million of hardness may be said to be very hard or excessively hard.

The waters now used in the public supply in this district are of a neutral reaction: pH values ranging from 7.30 to 7.80 (Average 7.57).

None of the waters show any evidence of plumbosolvency.

The waters are generally HARD.

Temporary Hardness - due to carbonates of calcium and magnesium - reduced by boiling which throws the carbonates out of solution by the loss of carbonic acid. Average 203.0 p.p.m.

Permanent Hardness - Usually is due to the presence of sulphates of calcium and magnesium, but occasionally to chlorides and nitrates also. Ranges from 96.00 p.p.m. to 167 p.p.m. Average 139.0 p.p.m.

Total Hardness - varies from 296 p.p.m. to 372 p.p.m. Average 342 p.p.m.

The presence of fluoride in waters used by the public in this area is very low (.08 parts per million). This element when present in concentrations of approx. 1 part per million plays an important role in the protection of teeth from decay.

## Inspection and Supervision of Food.

### Meat Inspection.

I am pleased to be able to report that once again a 100% inspection of all animals to which notice of intention to slaughter for human consumption was given at the seven licensed private slaughterhouses in use in this district, was carried out by your Inspectors during the year. This record has been maintained since 7th July, 1954, when decontrol took place and private slaughterhouses were relicensed in certain cases. These private slaughterhouses are situated at:-

Billinghay	-	2
Ruskington	-	2
Heckington	-	2
Osbourneby	-	1

Some little improvement in the hours of slaughtering was occasioned during the year but your Inspectors were still called upon to carry out meat inspections outside normal office hours and at weekends. The time is long overdue for a revision of the present legislation regarding the times at which carcases can be moved after slaughter and it is high time that the government laid down practicable amending legislation in regard to slaughtering hours to enable meat to be inspected at reasonable times.

The quality of meat derived from animals slaughtered in the district has continued to be of a reasonably high standard.

The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, came into operation during the year and the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, were approved. The attention of all butchers and slaughterhouse owners was drawn to this legislation and during the year several meetings were convened to discuss the implications of such legislation and to interpret the purport of such regulations.

It was noted with regret that the Government's policy for regulating the provision of slaughterhouses as set out in the White Paper(Cmd. 9761) does not require that the total number of slaughterhouses should be limited according to a central plan under which each abattoir should serve a specific area. The plan for a limited number of slaughterhouses on this basis set out in Appendix VI of the Report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Slaughterhouses does not, therefore, form an integral part of the Government's policy

A meeting of local authorities as was enumerated in the siting plan No. 34 of Appendix VI of the aforementioned report was convened by the neighbouring authority, Sleaford U.D.C., and was held on the 7th January, 1958. The outcome of this meeting was that the various contiguous authorities should attempt to get-together and discuss the problems in respect of those areas, in the case of this authority that joint discussions with Sleaford U.D.C. be convened.

Butchers in the Rural District not being licensees of slaughterhouses make use of the slaughtering facilities in the Sleaford Urban Area, such slaughterhouse being controlled by the Urban District Council.

Some little improvement in the standard of hygiene of such establishments continues to take place, but generally speaking the standard is poor. Bad habits formed over years are hard to break and carelessness in handling carcases and equipment, are the principle obstacles, the difficulty being to prove that the extra time taken in good practise is reflected in good business.

The following table shows the statistics in relation to meat inspection in the rural area:-

Carcases or offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part - 1958

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	332	31	1	750	1235	Nil
Number inspected	332	31	1	750	1235	Nil
<u>All disease except tuberculosis and cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcases condemned.	1	-	-	1	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	51	3	-	1	47	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	15.96	9.68	-	0.27	3.80	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:-</u>						
Whole carcases condemned.	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	21	6	-	-	15	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	6.23	19.35	-	-	1.21	-
<u>Cysticercosis:-</u>						
Whole carcases condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	15	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted for treatment by refrigeration.	2	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercus bovis.	5.12	-	-	-	-	-

As a result of such inspections the following unsound meat was voluntarily destroyed or diverted to uses other than for human consumption:-

1 Bullock carcase and all offal	- Generalised Tuberculosis.
7 Beast's livers	- Localised Tuberculosis.
14 Beast's heads and tongues	- Localised Tuberculosis.
13 Sets of Beast's lungs	- Localised Tuberculosis.
2 Beast's mesenteries	- Localised Tuberculosis.
2 Beast's hearts	- Localised Tuberculosis.
2 Beast's spleens	- Localised Tuberculosis.
1 Beast's skirt	- Localised Tuberculosis.
19 Pig's heads	- Localised Tuberculosis.
1 Pig's mesentery	- Localised Tuberculosis.
5 Beast's heads and tongues	- Cysticercus Bovis.
1 Beast's thin skirt	- Cysticercus Bovis.
1 Beast's thick skirt	- Cysticercus Bovis.
9 Beast's hearts	- Cysticercus Bovis.
1 Beast's liver	- Echinococcus Cysts
9 Pig's livers	- Echinococcus Cysts.
5 Beast's livers	- Fascioliasis
8 Sets of Beast's lungs	- Parasitic.
12 Pig's livers	- Parasitic.
2 Pig's plucks	- Parasitic.
1 Beast mesentery	- Pentastomum.
1 Bullock carcase and all offal	- Pyaemia.
1 Sheep's carcase and all offal	- Acute fever.
1 Beast's heart	- Epicarditis.
1 Pig's heart	- Epicarditis.
1 Beast's heart	- Pericarditis.
3 Pig's hearts	- Pericarditis.
1 Beast's head and tongue, lungs liver, spleen, heart and skirt	- Actinobacillosis.
13 sets Pigs lungs	- Pneumonia.
1 Pig's pluck	- Pneumonia.
2 sets Beast's lungs	- Pleurisy.
1 set Pig's lungs	- Pleurisy.
1 Pig's pluck	- Pleurisy and adhesions.
11 Beast's livers	- Abscesses.
5 part Beast's livers	- Abscesses
4 sets Beast's lungs	- Abscesses.
2 Beast's thick skirts	- Abscesses.
1 Sows udder	- Abscesses.
8 Beast's livers	- Cirrhosis.
17 part Beast's livers	- Cirrhosis.
1 Beast's Liver	- Hypertrophy.
1 Pig's liver	- Indurated.
1 Pig's liver	- Hepatitis.
1 set Pig's kidneys	- Nephritis.
1 part Sow's hind quarter	- Injury.

1 Sheep's pluck	-	Abnormal odour.
Part thin and thick flank of beef	-	Internal Haemorrhage.
1 Beast's spleen	-	Contaminated.
1 Cow's liver, lungs, spleen and mesenteric fat	-	Contaminated
1 Pig's head	-	Contaminated.

Total weight condemned 1 ton 10 cwts 1 qr. 22 lbs.

Condemned meat is regularly collected by two by-products manufacturers for conversion into animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers.

Other foods inspected by the department and voluntarily surrendered by the trader concerned included the following:-

15 x 6 lbs. tins of English Solid Pack Apples.  
1 x 9 lb. 12 oz. tin of cooked ham.

Meat Inspection Since Decontrol on 7th July, 1954.

Year	No of Animals Slaughtered & Inspected					No. of separate visits for inspection
	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	
1954	185	-	2	729	362	295
1955	435	19	5	1489	1149	660
1956	488	11	3	1049	1278	544
1957	440	29	2	949	1148	538
1958	332	31	1	750	1235	516

Meat Condemned and Voluntary Surrendered.

1954 1 ton. 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs  
1955 2 ton. 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs.  
1956 2 ton. 15 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs.  
1957 1 ton. 13 cwt. 3 qrs. 3 lbs.  
1958 1 ton. 10 cwt. 1 qrs. 22 lbs.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1954.

This Act amends the 1933 Act provisions with regard to the issue of licenses and any license is required to specify:-

- (a) the kinds of animals which may be slaughtered or stunned by the holder, and
- (b) the types of instrument which may be used by him for that purpose.

The Council have not issued any licenses for the slaughter of horses. They have restricted slaughtermen to and have specified the use of a mechanically operated captive bolt type of slaughtering instrument for all animals.

The following licenses have been issued:-

22 licenses authorising the slaughter of all animals except equines.

1 license authorising the slaughter of pigs only.

### Milk and Dairies.

Many of the duties formerly the responsibility of the Local Authority under this herding were taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in October, 1949. The primary duty of the Local Authority now remains the registration and supervision of distributors and dairies, other than dairy farms.

Distributors	1
Dealers - Pasteurised	2
Dealers - Sterilised	5

#### Supplementary Licences:-

Tuberculin Tested	5
Pasteurised	5
Sterilised	5

In 1958, there were 55 milk producers in the Rural Area, 29 of whom were producers of Tuberculin Tested milks.

The following table shows the number of samples of milk which have been examined at the Public Health Laboratory:-

Sample Submitted for	No. of Samples Submitted.	R e s u l t	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Methylene Blue Examination.	8	8	-
Phosphatase Test.	8	8	-
Turbidity Test.	3	3	-
Bacillus Tuberculosis.	54	Negative.	Positive.
		52	2
Brucella Abortus.	54	51	3

Of the 54 samples of bulk milk submitted for biological examination during the year, two samples were positive to Tuberculosis. Investigations by the Divisional Veterinary Officer resulted in one black cow found to be affected with tuberculosis of the udder being slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1938. Further biological tests carried out by the Veterinary Officer resulted in both herds being certified non-tuberculous. Three samples were positive to Brucella Abortus. The Divisional Veterinary Officer was informed of all positive results. The department were satisfied after investigation that such milk supplies were submitted for heat treatment before sale and consequently it was not necessary for the Medical Officer of Health to serve any notices restraining the sale of milk infected with diseases under Section 20 of the Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Licensed Houses, Restaurant and  
Catering Establishments.

Inspections were made at all licensed houses during the year and generally they were maintained in a reasonable condition. Some twelve such establishments have surrendered their licenses since 1955, and there may well be several more closures in the near future. The popularity of the village pub as a social centre for the younger members of the community is not so evident in these days. There is room for some improvement so far as sanitary accommodation is concerned. Whilst these houses are provided with the basic requirements in this respect and may be considered legally satisfactory I think in such places the public desire something more elaborate. In my opinion it is time that adequate sanitary accommodation and washing facilities for patrons should be provided in the buildings themselves - and not situate in the open. I appreciate that the provision of more desirable amenities are an expensive item and can only be provided where economically rewarding. It is pleasing to note that in several instances comprehensive improvement schemes are in hand or are contemplated. There are still numerous cases where improvements are not only desirable but essential and particularly in respect of the housing accommodation available to the proprietors and their families. Nevertheless, improvements are being effected be it somewhat slowly.

The catering establishments other than licensed houses are relatively few and cater for the transport driver and motorist predominantly. These premises are properly equipped and structural and amenity improvements have been carried out during the past year at several such establishments. No serious contraventions of the regulations were observed but attention is drawn at times to practises that are as always due to bad habits and lack of thought.

Registration of Food Premises.

The number of premises used in connection with the manufacture or sale of ice cream, preserved foods etc and registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, are as follows:-

Preparation or manufacture of sausages, of potted meat etc ,	15
Fish Frying Premises.	9
Ice Cream Manufacturers.	Nil
Ice Cream Vendors.	42

Inspection of such places reveal satisfactory equipment etc. but carelessness in handling of food-stuffs due to thoughtlessness, ignorance, bad habits or just plain laziness; education is the answer.

### Food Premises - General.

The number and types of food premises in the District are:-

Butchers	12
Grocers and Provisions	65
Cafes, Snack Bars etc	9
Hotels, Inns, Guest Houses	51
Greengrocers	6
Bakers and Confectioners	9
Fishmongers	1
Fried Fish Shops	9
Prepared Food Factory	1
Poultry Dressing Factory	1
Poultry Dressing Premises	4
Ice Cream, Minerals, Sweets	20
Seasonal Kiosks.	2
Chemists	2
Works Canteens	3

The figures above have been enumerated in respect of the principal trade concerned. It has become noticeable over the past few years that traders are tending to become more general than specific in the types of commodities sell. No recourse to legal action was taken although several notices were served and warnings confirmed in writing

### Food Factories.

There are two moderately large food factories in the area.

One factory producing prepared food products, (sausage, meat pies, fruit pies, prepacked meat products etc.) long established and with a good reputation.

One poultry killing, preparing, packing factory which continues to expand and with an exceptionally high throughput.

Frequent visits are paid to both these factories, more particularly to the poultry factory which has continued to reorganise its equipment and methods of processing. The management of both concerns have always given the closest co-operation with your Inspectors and both factories are fully equipped to produce a hygienic product, and expenditure is constantly being incurred in maintaining their standards. Here again, what contraventions of the regulations do occur, are primarily due to individual lapses in good hygienic practises due to lack of thought and responsibility.

### School Canteens.

The County Health Inspector gives particular attention to these premises and through the County Medical Officer of Health has set a high standard in securing improvements and secures a measure of uniformity throughout the whole County. Occasional visits are paid to such premises by your staff and the County Inspector keeps this department fully informed as to any action he recommends.

### Shops Act, 1950.

The provisions of Section 38 of this legislation relating to ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences is administered by this authority. There have been no difficulties under this legislation since the majority of shops in the area are small family businesses with living accommodation attached to shops. Whilst lighting and washing facilities are not the responsibility of this authority action in such cases where these amenities have not been satisfactory has been taken under more convenient legislation.

### Food Hygiene Propaganda

Leaflets and posters were again widely distributed throughout the district dealing with this subject and much advice has been given verbally to individual traders and food handlers. This is a particularly important duty carried out by your Inspectors and requires considerable tact to show recalcitrant and slovenly food handlers the errors of their ways. No film shows or brains trusts were held during the year.

### Food Hygiene - General.

Inspections reveal a steady improvement in the provision of suitable display, preparation and storage equipment. So much has been said by so many people, including myself, about food hygiene and the dangers of unhygienic practises that it is a wonder that we eat food at all. There is no doubt that the resistance of the human body stands us in good stead at times. There is not the slightest doubt also that the provision and preparation of safer food results primarily from cleaner personal habits habits which rarely respond to legislation. and the people who really can bring pressure to bear in this respect is the consumer. So far as the consuming public in this area is concerned, they must be satisfied since only two complaints were brought to my attention during the year. One was from Cheshire regarding poor service at a cafe in the area and the other was from a ratepayer regarding conditions at premises in another area. Most of us are so complacent, so afraid of creating a scene, that we tolerate dirty habits in people who do not realise the significance of their unhygienic practises. The consumer pays the piper and is in a position to play the tune. Everyone of us as members of the public are responsible if we accept low standards without complaint and not one of us can plead lack of responsibility in this matter.

As I have said, bad habits are the principle dangers in clean food production, and the only remedy for such practises is education and in my opinion every single person engaged in the food trade should receive some instruction in food hygiene. We should ensure that all school children are taught the elements of food hygiene and are provided with the equipment necessary to practise it. I am surprised that evening institutes have not held short courses of instruction in this subject for food handlers but I suppose the complacency of the food handlers themselves have shown no demand for such learning.

#### Mobile Shops and Vans.

There has been some little improvement in the mobile vans operating in the area but the interpretation of the meaning of "food for immediate consumption" makes the compulsory provision of washing facilities difficult to enforce in some respects. I feel that there is ample scope for the better type of trader to show his initiative in this respect and I am sure the public would be more impressed by a really first class clean and hygienic delivery service or mobile shop. I think in this respect, hygiene would pay dividends and it would soon secure the removal of the inadequate unsatisfactory vehicles that are often used.

#### Bacteriological Examination of Utensil Swabs and Rinsing Waters etc.

Occasional swabbing of utensils and equipment is carried out, particularly at the larger premises. These were generally satisfactory. Advice on the use of chemical bactericides and detergents has been given. The killing and dressing of poultry in large numbers, like slaughtering of domestic animals is a process which is receiving our attention so far as the dangers of contamination by dirty processes are concerned. Ulcerated and septic lesions on the hands of workers engaged in plucking and eviscerating such poultry was a problem which gave rise to some concern but the co-operation of the management in diverting affected workers to other jobs is encouraging. Section foremen and women have been made responsible for inspecting hands daily and your health inspectors will do so occasionally without warning.

#### Legal Action.

The only legal action taken was in respect of a mouldy pork pie - being not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the purchaser. The defendant pleaded not guilty. The case was proved and defendant was fined £20 and costs. Information in this case was laid towards the end of 1957 but the hearing was adjourned at the request of the defendant to January, 1958.

The following table gives the particulars in which it was considered necessary to take action other than verbally and notices were served in respect of the following contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, since March, 1956.

Nature of Contravention.	Number
Lack of suitable sinks.	34
Lack of wash-hand basins.	33
Lack of hot water supply.	74
Lack of cold water supply.	33
Lack of towels, soap, nailbrush.	42
Unclean Towels etc.	12
Inadequate or unsuitable closets/urinals.	17
Defective closets/urinals.	7
Unclean closets.	5
No ventilated space between closet and food rooms.	3
Defective drainage.	12
Insanitary foodstores (condemned).	6
Unclean foodstores.	43
Defects in foodstores.	18
Lack of flyproofing.	9
Inadequate ventilation.	2
Inadequate lighting.	4
Unsuitable display of food and food on floors.	16
Food placed on or near ground not adequately protected.	1
Animals in food rooms.	3
Rodent infestation in foodrooms.	6
No protection against birds etc.	2
Unsuitable equipment.	3
Smoking in foodrooms.	9
No notices to "wash your hands" after using the W.C.	35
Unclean clothing.	8
No. separate accommodation or locker for outer clothing, footwear etc.	28
No first aid equipment.	5
Uncovered cuts and wounds.	4
Use of newspaper in contact with food.	3
Refuse accumulations in foodstores.	6
Unclean vehicles.	1
Lack of name and address on vehicle.	1

### Food and Drugs Sampling.

The Kesteven County Council as Food and Drugs Authority are responsible for the sampling of Food and Drugs within the Council's area, and I am indebted to Mr. E. T. Hawley, D.P.A. (Oxon.) the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, for the following information regarding this work.

As emphasised in the annual report for previous years, in planning the sampling programme for the County he had in mind, two main factors - (a) to give an overall coverage of 3 samples per 1,000 of population annually and (b) to carry this out in a way which gives the greatest benefit to the purchasing public. Thus, since the town of Sleaford is regarded as being essential to the needs of a large proportion of the inhabitants of the rural district, Sleaford U.D.C. is combined with the East Kesteven R.D.C. to give a cognate sampling area with a population of approximately 30,000 for which the target is 90 samples per annum.

During the year under review 97 samples were obtained in this area, the articles samples being:-

Almonds (Ground)	2	Marzipan	2
Apricots (Dried)	1	Milk	34
Butter	3	Mincemeat	3
Butter sweets	3	Minced pork	1
Cheese	3	Olive oil	1
Corned beef loaf	1	Potted meat	1
Cream	5	Potted salmon	1
Creamed rice	1	Salad cream	1
Cream of chicken soup	1	Sausages (pork)	5
Curried chicken	1	Sausage rolls	1
Ginger (Ground)	1	Soft drinks	4
Ice cream	2	Sorbitol powder	1
Indian brandee	1	Stewed steak	1
Jam	3	Syrup of glycerine	1
Liquid paraffin B.P.	1	Tartaric acid B.P.	1
Margarine	6	Vienna steaks	1
		Vinegar	3

With the exception of some of the samples of milk and cream which were tested in the Department's laboratory and found to be genuine, all the above were submitted to the Public Analyst for Kesteven, W. W. Taylor, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C., Nottingham. Samples on which the analyst reported adversely were dealt with as follows:-

#### Butter No. 366

This locally-blended butter was certified to contain 16.3% of water which is 0.3% more than the maximum permitted under the Food Standards (Butter & Margarine) Regulations, 1955. The question of the slight excess was taken up with the blenders who explained that they made their own moisture content determinations and reckoned to allow a margin of 1%. It was discovered, however, that the apparatus used for this purpose was old and this had given rise to the error. In the circumstances, it was decided that a written caution would meet the case.

### Butterscotch No. 345

In 1951, a Code of Practice was agreed between the Ministry of Food and the Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery trade that "butter" sweets should contain not less than 4% of butterfat. This sample of what was described as "Doncaster Butterscotch - Of Finest Quality" contained 3.24% of butterfat and although it was supplied to a Billinghay trader by an Alford wholesaler, the actual maker had his business not at Doncaster but at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In view of all the circumstances, it was decided to prosecute the manufacturer under the provisions of Section 113(3) of the 1955 Act (this gives a Food & Drugs Authority power to prosecute the 'actual offender' as distinct from the vendor). The firm pleaded Guilty and at Sleaford Magistrates Court was fined £5 and required to pay £2-12-6d. costs.

### Cream of Chicken Soup (Condensed) No. 370

The use of the word 'condensed' in the description of this soup suggested that it was double strength. In point of fact this was not so and the matter was, therefore, taken up with the English representatives of the American manufacturers. They explained that this particular brand was originally prepared for the Canadian market, but that future supplies which were to be made and canned at Kings Lynn would comply with the English Code of Practice applicable to canned soups.

### Indian Curried Chicken No. 390

This tinned curried chicken was certified by the analyst to contain 10% of bone, 2% of butterfat and 2.75% of other fats. In view of the prominence which the label gave to the words "made with BUTTER" and the insignificant size of the words "with BONE" the whole question of contents and label was taken up with the makers in London. They accepted the contention that the label was misleading and bone an unnecessary ingredient.

### Lingonberry Jam No. 389

This sample of Swiss jam was certified by the analyst to be low in soluble solids. The matter was taken up with the English importers who have, in turn, referred to Hero Conserven Lenzburg.

### Malt Vinegar No. 369

This sample, purchased from a Billinghay shopkeeper, was certified by the analyst to be a mixture of 3 parts water and 1 part malt vinegar. The vendor had obtained his supply, a six-gallon cask, from a Lincoln manufacturer who was interviewed and accepted responsibility for the adulteration. In these circumstances, the shopkeeper was exonerated from blame and legal proceedings were instituted against the manufacturer as the 'actual offender'. The firm pleaded Guilty and at Sleaford Magistrates Court was fined £5 and required to pay £2-12-6d. costs.

In spite of the infringements detailed above, the overall picture is really surprisingly good. There is little scope in East Kesteven for purveyors of cheap unbranded foodstuffs and so in your area, as in other rural parts of the County, the village shop is largely stocked with the branded products of nationally-known manufacturers. Some of the comments above will show that a Food & Drugs Authority still has a useful part to play in ensuring that the consumer gets wholesome food at a reasonable price. The comments which follow, which relate to items taken at random from the list on page 1, will show that the opening words of this paragraph are no exaggeration:-

#### Cream

Under the Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951, "double" or thick dairy cream must contain a minimum of 48% butterfat. All 5 cream samples contained more than 50% butterfat.

#### Ice Cream

Although the Milk Marketing Board is trying very hard to limit the use of the designation "ice cream" to a product which contains real dairy cream, the present Food Standards Order on the subject makes no such distinction. Ice Cream must contain a minimum of 5% fat (usually margarine or other non-dairy fat), 10% sugar and  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  milk solids (dried skimmed milk) i.e.  $22\frac{1}{2}\%$  total solids. The two samples of ice-cream taken during the year contained 29.12% and 30.99% of total solids, respectively.

#### Margarine

The Food Standards (Margarine) Order, 1954 prescribes a vitamin A content of between 760 and 940 international units per ounce. The six samples submitted for analysis were all certified to be wholesome and to contain from 786 to 932 international units of vitamin A per ounce.

#### Sausages

Lincolnshire is famed for its sausages and it would seem that there is some justification for this. While there is now no statutory standard for sausages, it is generally conceded that a "quality" sausage should contain a certain minimum quantity of meat. For pork sausages this figure is usually given as 65% and that is the percentage which the County Council has advised butchers in Kesteven to observe. The five samples of pork sausages submitted for analysis contained from 65% to 71.2% of meat at an average of 2/11d. per lb.

While the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, sometimes involves a penal sanction, much good work is done advising traders of their obligations and helping them to avoid infringements. Viewed in this light the work of the Department under this statute has been singularly rewarding.

### Food Poisoning.

Five cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. Three single cases were attributable to *Shigella sonne* (2) and *Epidemic E coli* (1). Despite enquiries the vehicle of infection was not identified. In two further cases: salmonella infections, not foodborne, due to *Salmonella Typhi-murium* and *Salmonella Enteriditis* enquiries showed that in one severe case the infection may have been conveyed by the handling of infected equipment heavily contaminated by dust at a poultry hatchery.

### Laboratory Facilities

There has been no change in existing arrangements which satisfactorily meet all needs.

Bacteriological and Biological - The Public Health Laboratory Service, County Hospital, St. Anne's Road, Lincoln.

Chemical - W.W. Taylor, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C., Public Analyst & Consulting Chemist, 1, Regent Street, Nottingham.

The numbers of various samples submitted for examination are as follows:-

#### Bacteriological:-

Water	137
Ice Cream	15
Water Ices	4
Milk	11
Faeces	36
Bovine Faeces	23
Bovine Mesenteric glands	5
Porcine Mesenteric glands	2
Utensil swabs	15
Rinsing waters	4
Cooling waters	4
Foodstuffs	6

#### Biological:-

Milk	54
------	----

#### Chemical:-

Water	4
Sewage Effluents	8

### Petroleum Acts.

During the year 54 visits were paid to premises where petrol spirit was stored and it was necessary on a number of occasions to bring the requirements of this legislation rather forcibly to the notice of the owners. The advice given was readily taken.

No. of Petroleum Licences on the Register at the end of the year.	117
No. of new Petroleum Licences issued during the year 1958.	5
No. of gallons of Petroleum Spirit stored.	160,150

The Petroleum Spirit (Conveyance by Road) Regulations, 1957, came into operation on the 1st July, 1957, and consolidated with amendments all the regulations previously in force governing the conveyance of petroleum spirit by road. The principle amendment of substance was Regulation 16, which deals with the precautions to be taken when delivering petroleum spirit. The new responsibilities were brought to all concerned by circular letter before the Regulations came into operation and in order to facilitate the purchase of certificates necessary to such persons, the Council acquired a stock in book form for resale to licensees.

The Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 - 1936, Model Code of Principles of Construction and Licensing Conditions for the storage of Petroleum Spirit was adopted by the Council and all new installations are constructed to comply with same.

The administration of these Regulations is another onerous duty imposed on your Chief Public Health Inspector.

### Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

5 defects were found in factories in this area, none being brought to the attention of the department by H.M. Inspector of Factories. Compliance with the notices was effected without recourse to statutory action in all cases. Section 107 and 108 of the Act apply the provisions of Part 1. of the Act with respect to sanitary conveniences to building operations and works of engineering construction as though they were factories and the contractors were occupiers. The departments officers pay attention to this requirement when inspecting such sites on other occasions. 11 requests to provide toilet facilities were complied with. The co-operation of the Fire Service officers has been maintained in issuing means of escape in case of fire certificates. The routine inspection of the many premises coming within the definition of a factory has been somewhat curtailed during recent years owing to the pressure of other work. It is hoped however that a comprehensive survey of such premises may be undertaken in the near future.

Outworkers Premises.

One notification was received regarding premises used by outworkers. This was in conjunction with a female worker employed in the manufacture of furniture trimmings. On inspection the premises were found to be satisfactory in all respects.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

1. Inspection for purposes of provisions as to Health, including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors.

	<u>Inspec-</u> <u>tions.</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>written</u> <u>notices.</u>	<u>Occupiers</u> <u>Prosecuted.</u>
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	13	2	Nil
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	21	3	Nil
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority, but not including outworkers premises.	40	11	Nil
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>16</u>	

2. Cases in which defects were found.

		<u>Number of Defects</u>	
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)			
Insufficient	1	1	
Unsuitable or defective	3	3	
Not separate for sexes	-	-	
Other offences against the Act, not including offences relating to out-work.	-	-	
<u>TOTAL.</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	

Referred to H.M. Inspector. Nil  
Referred by H.M. Inspector. Nil  
Number of offences in respect of which prosecutions were instituted. Nil

Part VIII of the Act - Outworkers.

<u>Nature of work.</u>	<u>No. of out-workers.</u>	<u>No. of cases in which default in sending lists to Council.</u>	<u>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.</u>	<u>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.</u>	<u>Notices served and Prosecutions.</u>
Curtains and furniture hangings	1	-	-	-	-

Curtains and furniture hangings 1

Rag - Flock Act.

There are no premises in this Council's area requiring the attention of your Officers under this Act.

Smoke Abatement.

Atmospheric pollution gives little concern in this area and no complaints were received by the department during the year, and in no case was any nuisance observed under this heading. Advice was given in a few cases on the use of smokeless fuel burning appliances.

Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952.

The responsibility for administering the above Act to prohibit the sale or letting of certain heating appliances without an effective fireguard, and regulations made under this Act in 1953, was placed on local authorities. Several inspections have been made in connection with this legislation but no infringements of the Regulations were noticed.

Public Vehicles.

No action was necessary during the year in respect of filthy or verminous public vehicles, and as reported in previous years it is pleasing to note that most operators disinfect their vehicles at regular intervals.

Canal Boats.

No canal boats are registered with this authority, therefore no action was necessary.

Dangerous Structures.

Four dangerous structures were dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. In all cases demolition or reconstruction was carried out without recourse to statutory action.

### Spraying of Becks etc.

Several dykes, ditches and ponds and the vegetation along same were sprayed with an aqueous solution of D.D.T. or a sodium hypochlorite. Several streets were also sprayed with sodium hypochlorite after flooding had caused sewers to overflow.

### Filthy and Verminous Premises.

Four houses were disinfested during the year. Action was taken in three cases under Section 83 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

### National Assistance Act, 1948.

Several visits were made during the year by the Chief Public Health Inspector in co-operation with the District Welfare Officer to persons living under difficult conditions. Action was taken in one case to remove an elderly eccentric male person but after many visits and after communicating with relatives the Medical Officer and myself persuaded him to move into part III accommodation. The accommodation occupied by him - converted lime kiln was closed. Such extreme cases are relatively few but with an ageing population the department are constantly on the look out for such tragedies in an attempt to catch them before they reach the stage to which removal to suitable accommodation is necessary. Patience, tact and consideration is essential in dealing with such cases.

Arrangements for the burial of an elderly female were made under the provisions of Section 50 of the Act.

### Pet Animals Act.

Only one licence to keep a pet shop has been issued by the Council and frequent visits have confirmed the suitability of the applicant to keep such a shop and on no occasion did the conditions of the licence appear to have been contravened.

### Moveable Dwellings.

The number of licensed moveable dwellings in the area at the end of the year was 30. 16 of these were stationed on a licensed privately owned caravan site which sets a reasonable standard and serves a useful purpose at Ruskinton. The remainder are stationed on individual sites the majority of which are satisfactory vans and are provided with suitable standings. Your officers were satisfied with the sanitary conveniences provided, the quality and accessibility of the water supplies available, and with the methods adopted for the disposal of waste water and refuse. All these vans were of a proprietary type in good condition and although we do not consider them to be ideal as permanent homes the occupants have shown initiative in solving their own housing problems.

The acquisition of other suitable accommodation is not readily available for these particular individuals in this area, and in many cases, service personnel and indeed others are resorting to caravan homes since their stay in this district is not likely to be prolonged. Since we are not in a position to provide them with temporary accommodation, surely it is not unreasonable to provide them with a suitable and convenient site. In my annual report for the year 1951, I considered there was a need for a properly equipped and supervised caravan site. In 1959, I consider the need is more apparent and that it should not be beyond the resources of the Rural District Council to provide a site or sites at a reasonable cost and to let individual properly equipped standings at a reasonable charge. Ruskington and Kirkby la Thorpe are two locations I would recommend and consideration might be given to the establishment of such a site for holiday vans at Dogdyke - this derelict area is crowded with fishermen during the season and the lack of proper sanitary and sewage disposal facilities could well be a potential health hazard.

#### Squatters.

Three squatters were moved as a result of visits by your inspectors who made it quite clear that they would not be welcome to prolong their stay in the derelict buildings occupied by them.

#### Disinfections in Case of Disease

The terminal disinfection of dwelling houses etc. where cases of infectious disease have occurred is not now carried out as a routine measure. In several cases however, on application, dwelling houses have been so disinfected, and from a psychological point of view alone is of some value.

#### Domestic Pests.

During the warmer months frequent requests were made for advice in dealing with ants, and earwigs invading dwelling houses, particularly where land had recently been broken up. In numerous instances, particularly in respect of Council houses, your workmen carried out such control measures as were thought appropriate without charge. Similarly in the case of persistent trouble by wasps, when other measures failed the department was willing and able to help with these problems. Ants and earwigs were the principle offenders.

#### Hairdressing Establishments.

Several such establishments were visited by your Health Officers during the year and advice was given where necessary. It is thought by your Officers that control of these businesses should be effected by adequate legislation

### Schools.

Further improvements were carried out so far as the conversion of closet accommodation and the provision of hand washing facilities and adequate drainage was concerned. Regular attention is paid to the cleansing of septic tanks under a contract entered into with the County Education Committee in 1952.

### Public Conveniences.

Public conveniences are provided by the Council at Martin Village and at Chapel Hill. The responsibility for maintaining and cleansing rests with the Council's Surveyor and I can well appreciate his difficulties in this respect. Some of the people using same no doubt require instruction in personal hygiene, cleanliness, and respect for public property. The conveniences at Chapel Hill are regularly made use of by fishermen resorting to the River Witham.

### Agriculture, Safety, Health and Welfare, Provisions Act, 1956.

An Act to provide for securing the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in agriculture and certain other occupations and the avoidance of accidents to children arising out of the use, in connection with agriculture, of machinery or implements and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid

The Sanitary Authority are responsible for the enforcement of Sections 3 (1) and 5 of this Act, relating to the provision of and cleanliness of sanitary conveniences on farms, but owing to the heavy commitments of your staff in respect of other work, very little has been done in this respect. No complaints were received, however, from agricultural workers during the year. There is no doubt though that much could be done by farmers and others in improving the working conditions of their employees in this respect and I hope that we shall in the future be able to devote some time to securing improvements where necessary.

### Offensive Trades.

There is only one offensive trade registered in this area, a Fat Extractor, a large factory in the North of the district. This trade is technically "offensive" and is defined as such in the Public Health Act, 1936. The chemical process used at this factory is however, practically innocuous, and there is no likelihood of a nuisance being caused. The Council gave their consent to the establishment of this trade of "fat extracting" for an initial period of 5 years.

### Burial Grounds.

Difficulties in obtaining suitable land for the disposal of the dead contributes to the need for a Crematorium to serve the area.

No exhumations were carried out during the year.

The present system of refuse collection, covering the whole of the Council's area with the exception of Air Ministry property at Cranwell and a few isolated dwellings, is based on a weekly collection for the larger parishes of Billinghay and Walcot, Ruskington, Heckington and Digby Camp and a fortnightly service for the remainder of the district.

The collection is a kerbside collection requiring householders to place their bins at a convenient point adjacent to the highway to facilitate the work of collection. In exceptional cases, owing to old age, infirmity or other reasonable cause, the bins are carried out by your workmen. This is one aspect of the service that is tending to increase and many excuses are made as to why the workmen should carry bins out. Occasional complaints are made by neighbours of the favoured who consider that such persons are equally capable of carrying out their own bins and of course there are the few who consider it beneath their dignity to carry the bins to the kerbside - the result obviously is that the system tends to be abused.

The only solution of course is to adopt a "carry out" system. This is what I hope eventually the Council will implement but before I endeavour to commit the Council to such a scheme, obviously at an increased cost I would like the Council to support me in a campaign to effect economies in the present service, and if successful with the co-operation of the public, a "carry out" system of refuse collection on a weekly basis might not be too long delayed.

It is obvious to me and to those of you who have visited the tips in this area that the amount of refuse handled by the service is considerable (approximately 5-6,000 tons per year, estimated). Approximately half the bulk of this refuse, if not the weight, should in my opinion never find its way into the refuse container. The Public should be encouraged to dispose of large amounts of refuse themselves and in this respect the old slogan "Burn your refuse and save your Rates", might well be publicised. Large amounts of paper, vegetable and garden refuse should be burnt or composted with a consequent saving in time and vehicle costs in collection, and economics in tipping space and disposal costs.

The character of refuse is undoubtedly changing today and becoming more bulky - the packaging of articles is increasing with a corresponding increase in the number of voids when placed both in the bin and in the collection vehicle.

So far as the collection of salvage at business premises is concerned, since we make no charge for collecting this material as "trade refuse" I think we should not be called upon to break this material down, i.e. collapsing large boxes etc., and should require the tradesmen to do this themselves with a consequent saving of time in respect of this service.

The public should be asked to co-operate by placing only dry refuse in their bins, not to put hot ashes or to burn refuse in same - this has caused more than one fire on your vehicles and obviously the bins themselves deteriorate rapidly through this treatment. The placing of a sheet or two of newspaper at the bottom of the bin materially assists its emptying.

The type of bin used is important and whilst you did several years ago, specify a standard type of bin for use in connection with this service, you would be surprised to see some of the types that are used today: they vary from proper sanitary dustbins with close fitting lids to galvanised baths, wash-tubs, oil drums of varying sizes, tea chests, boxes, buckets, hessian and paper bags etc., and in one case a section of a steam boiler filled with builder's debris that almost needed a crane to lift it.

Over 300 informal letters were sent to owners and or occupiers requesting the provision of suitable containers.

As must be obvious in a kerbside collection the refuse must be collected on fixed days irrespective of climatic conditions or other inconveniences. The collections are so arranged that the parishes serviced weekly are carried out on a Monday so that the suspension of the service on Bank Holidays can be put into effect without any major disruption or inconvenience.

Two KARRIER CK 3, 12 cubic yard petrol driven refuse freighters, with salvage trailers, are in service (8 years old) and a converted 3 ton Bedford is available as a spare in case of breakdowns. The staff engaged on the service is as follows:-

2 driver loaders.

7 loaders.

The staff employed on this service are also responsible for the disposal of refuse at semi-controlled tips, salvage collection, baling of paper and rags and the loading on transport of such materials. They are also responsible for tip maintenance, soil cartage, spraying of tips etc. and any other duties required of them by the Health Department. In addition, a total of 11 hours spread over three days per week is spent on carting emergency water supplies.

Bearing in mind the fact that these workmen are entitled to 2 weeks' holiday per year and making allowance for sickness and duties other than the collection of refuse, the effective labour strength is somewhat reduced from the establishment of nine men and they are at times hard-pushed in maintaining the efficiency of this service. The sickness rate is generally negligible but we were unfortunate this year in that 157 days were lost due to illness and accidents. Temporary assistance had to be employed during this period.

The vehicles engaged on this service have proved to be most useful on this work but owing to their age and limited capacity I recommended their replacement with 18 cubic yard fore and aft tippers, preferably driven by diesel. The use of this type of vehicle would ensure rear loading and eliminate the necessity of manual trimming of the refuse on the vehicle and would reduce the number of journeys to the tips. The Council ordered one such new vehicle as recommended for delivery on 1st January, 1960.

It is estimated by occasional check weighing that over 5,000 tons of refuse is collected annually and the bulk of it is disposed of on tips situated at Ruskington, Martin, Aswarby and South Rauceby. The disposal has not been carried out as it should be but every attempt has been made to control the tipping so as not to cause any serious nuisance. The lack of covering material and the limited labour and financial resources at our disposal has made really efficient control impossible and there were occasions when the department received complaints. Spraying with "Dieldrin" helped to control the fly problem. Mechanical equipment to carry out tip maintenance work economically must be purchased if you are to be satisfied with this part of the service. Personally, I consider proper control to be essential irrespective of cost and the Council should provide the necessary equipment for your officers to carry out this work satisfactorily. Finding land of suitable area and location for the depositing of refuse is not an easy matter, surprisingly enough, not even in a rural area.

Your workmen have continued to carry out their duties efficiently and even under extreme weather conditions when many outdoor workmen sought shelter, your refuse collection service was carried out without interruptions.

The public cleansing service does not attract much of the glamour of local government life, none-the-less the problems of this department are very real and can at times be troublesome. The number of complaints received by the department are negligible, even so the majority of such complaints relate to not picking up bins which on careful investigation has in most cases proved that the bins were not placed at the kerb for collection until after the vehicle has passed the particular location. Generally speaking it would appear that the service is adequate and appreciated by the majority although requests are occasionally made for a more frequent service and for a "carry out" service. There can be no objections to such requests on public health grounds and I hope that in the near future such a service will be given.

The maintenance of vehicles has been carried out reasonably well at your depot at Ruskington by your own workmen when available but the Council's proposals to construct a new central depot at the "Hoplands" should provide more suitable equipment and possibly skilled labour to carry out the maintenance of all the Council's vehicles more efficiently and economically.

Waste Paper (202 tons. 9 cwts.) consisting of:-

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
Newprint.	23	16	2			
Mixed Waste Paper.	160	11	3			
Books and Magazines.	-	-	-			
Fibreboard Containers.	18	-	3			
				1583	3	10
Other Salvage Materials (rags, sacking, tins, metals, etc.)				58	4	-
Total.				£1641	7	10

The waste paper was despatched to Thames Board Mills and although the price paid for such waste dropped during the year I consider it to be still economic to segregate such material for salvage. Other salvage materials were sold to local merchants.

Year	Waste Paper			Other Materials					
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Prices Realised	Prices Realised				
				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1958	202	9	-	1583	3	10	58	4	-
1957	169	19	2	1398	10	4	36	3	8
1956	192	15	2	1619	9	7	150	14	6
1955	199	12	1	1807	9	-	188	17	2
1954	164	17	3	1238	12	2	161	4	1
1953	126	15	-	892	19	1	185	2	3
1952	121	2	3	1360	2	5	126	5	11
1951	132	12	-	2169	2	7	20	15	-
1950	74	14	2	441	11	9	13	1	6
1949	73	13	-	443	5	7	-	-	-

Despite the fact that the severe restrictions on price and tonnage imposed by the mills early in 1956, were still effective and the fact that owing to these restrictions, no special salvage appeals were made 202 tons. 9 cwt. of waste paper was despatched to the mills and realised £1583-3-10d. compared with 169 tons. 19 cwts. 2 qrs. and £1398-10-4d. during 1957. There is no doubt that had these restrictions not been imposed, our target of 250 tons would have easily have been reached with the proposed campaign that could not be put into effect. During the last ten years £13,894-14-5d was realised from the sale of salvage.

The following is an abstract from the accounts of the Chief Financial Officer showing the net cost of the service for the year ended 31st March, 1959:-

EXPENDITURE.

	£	£
<u>Employees.</u>		
Wages.	4,911	
National Insurance.	180	
Superannuation.	<u>293</u>	5,384

RUNNING EXPENSES.

Tips, rents and maintenance.	112	
Proportion of Depot Expenses.	239	
Paper baling cord.	48	
Equipment, chemicals, protective clothing.	92	
Petrol	475	
Oil	41	
Insurance of Vehicles.	34	
Road Fund and Driving Licenses.	168	
Repairs and maintenance of vehicles, tips etc.	457	
Administration.	<u>577</u>	2,243

LOAN CHARGES. 336

Revenue Contributions to Capitol Outlay.

Purchase of loading elevator.	146	
<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURE.</u>	<u>£8,109</u>	

INCOME.

Use of Vehicles by other departments.	41	
Sales of Salvage - Paper.	1,510	
Sales of Salvage - Other materials.	75	
Miscellaneous.	<u>11</u>	1,637
<u>TOTAL INCOME.</u>	<u>£1,637</u>	

Net Expenditure falling to be met from RATES - £6,472

The net annual cost of this service per house serviced, is approximately £1-2-0d. per year.

198,775 individual properties were visited during the year and the average net cost per visit per property was approximately 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

(The above figures provided for both collection and disposal).

Existing Refuse Collection Arrangements.

Southern Area - First Week.		Northern Area - First Week.	
<u>Day.</u>	<u>Parish.</u>	<u>Day.</u>	<u>Parish.</u>
Monday.	Heckington.	Monday.	Billinghay and Fen, Digby Fens and isolated buildings.
Tuesday.	Asgarby, Howell, Burton Pedwardine, Aunsby, Dembleby, Scredington.	Tuesday.	Anwick, North and South Kyme and Fens.
Wednesday.	Spanby, Threckingham, Walcott (F), Newton, Haccby, Osbourney.	Wednesday.	Lessingham, Cranwell, Byards Leap, Roxholme, Brauncowell.
Thursday.	Silk Willoughby, Aswarby, Swarby, Culverthorpe, Ruskin-ton.	Thursday.	Ruskin-ton and Fen.
Friday.	Depot, Salvage and other duties, Walcott (B), Thorpe Tinney.	Friday.	Blankney, Scopwick, Kirkby Green, Rowston, Digby Camp and Temple Bruer

Southern Area - Second Week.		Northern Area - Second Week.	
<u>Day.</u>	<u>Parish.</u>	<u>Day.</u>	<u>Parish.</u>
Monday.	Heckington.	Monday.	Billinghay and Fen.
Tuesday.	Holpringham, Swaton.	Tuesday.	Martin, Timberland and Salvage.
Wednesday.	Wilsford, Kelby, North and South Ræuceby.	Wednesday.	Dogdyke, Chapel Hill, Martin Dales, Tattershall Bridge, Blankney Fen, etc.
Thursday.	East Heckington and Fons, Great Hale, Little Hale, Kirkby la Thorpe.	Thursday.	Ruskin-ton and Fen.
Friday.	Depot, Salvage and other duties. Loading paper, Walcot (B).	Friday.	Digby, Bloxholme, Ashby de la Launde, Dorrington, Digby Camp.

The cesspool emptying service was instituted by the Council in 1951 after a good deal of opposition to my frequent recommendations over a period of almost five years. I think it has proved and continues to provide a most welcome and efficient service to the public and was indeed a step in the right direction towards the efficient sanitary administration of your district. This work is carried out by a 800 gallon Karrier/yorkshire diesel cesspool emptying machine which replaced a similar petrol driven vehicle after seven years use. It is manned by two workmen who have carried out their duties most efficiently and who have been employed on this service since its inception. The service, apart from operating on Council commitments is available for the emptying of private septic tanks and vaults etc. A charge of £1-0-0d. for each single vault and £1-5-0d. per hour in respect of septic tanks, cesspools etc., is made with a minimum charge of £1-5-0d. in respect of the latter service. The work carried out by this service continues to increase and necessitates a considerable amount of overtime working by the operators. The extent to which this service has increased both in respect of Council and private work is shown in the tabulated summary on page 80. This shows at a glance the trend in this direction.

During the year 1958, the following work was carried out by this machine.

	<u>Private.</u>	<u>Council.</u>
Septic Tanks and Cesspools emptied.	508	315
Vault Closets emptied.	352	-
Sewers and drains traced.	-	2
Drains and sewers flushed.	76	170
Water cisterns emptied.	2	-
Refuse tips sprayed)		
Streets sprayed ) Sodium Hypochlorite	-	7
Wells emptied.	1	1
Pump sumps emptied.	-	7
Sludge lagoons emptied.	24	1
Disposal plants emptied.	1	30
Miscellaneous services.	4	-
<u>Total.</u>	<u>968</u>	<u>533</u>

The private work carried out by this machine showed a further increase over previous years and over 3,231 vehicle loads representing 2,423,389 gallons of effluent was disposed of mainly on agricultural lands. In addition over 800 loads of water was carted for sewer flushing. Just over 20,000 road miles were recorded during the year resulting in an average mileage of 5 miles per load disposed which is very reasonable considering the difficulties we are faced with so far as disposal is concerned. The disposal of this effluent, particularly in inclement weather is a constant headache to the department and the workmen, and is likely to remain so. Increased use of new sewerage works will have to be resorted to in the future unless land and equipment is provided to improvise lagoons for this material.

Composting is not likely to be very practicable owing to the limited amount of material collected that has not already broken down biologically. Should the Council provide us with suitable earth moving equipment, both tip control and the disposal of this effluent would be made much easier.

The disposal of this effluent on agricultural lands is not satisfactory either from a public health or aesthetic point of view. We are fortunate in retaining such conscientious workmen to operate this service and to those who may take exception to their attitude at times particularly when it is obvious that the use of disposal arrangements have been abused by articles which should be disposed of by alternative means, then I would ask them to stop and think - "was there any more disgusting, filthy, obnoxious, abominable work in all creation, than one human being should call upon another to handle his daily excreta". These men earn every penny they get and I am grateful for their efficiency and loyalty and so should be everyone else who uses this service. The original petrol driven cesspool emptier was disposed of during the year by a Karrer/Yorkshire diesel 750 gallon machine.

The following is an abstract from the accounts of the Chief Financial Officer showing the net cost of the service for the year ended 31st March 1959:-

EXPENDITURE.

<u>Employees</u>	£	£
Wages	1,410	
National Insurance.	42	
Superannuation.	68	1,520

RUNNING EXPENSES.

Proportion of Depot Expenses	80	
Equipment and tools.	4	
Protective Clothing.	15	
Petrol.	109	
Fuel Oil.	198	
Lubricating Oil.	38	
Road Fund and Driving Licenses.	77	
Vehicle Tax.	13	
Repairs and maintenance of vehicles,		
Hoses, pipe ends etc.	120	
Administration Charge.	250	902

REVENUE CONTRIBUTIONS TO CAPITAL OUTLAY.

Purchase of new vehicle.	2,377	
<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURE.</u>	<u>£4,799</u>	

INCOME.

Charges for Service - Council.	1,462	
Charges for Service - Private.	1,322	2,784
Sale of old Cesspool Emptier.		446
<u>TOTAL INCOME.</u>	<u>£3,530</u>	

Net Expenditure on Cesspool Service - £1,569

	Private Work.						Council Work.						Charges made	Total.			
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	
Septic Tanks etc.	120	314	404	472	435	434	475	508	632	660	519	440	396	364	335	315	-
Vault Closets.	89	374	407	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewers etc., traced.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Drains etc. flushed & traced.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Sewers flushed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125
Water cisterns emptied.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cellars emptied.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wells emptied.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pump sumps emptied.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ponds sprayed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ponds drained.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewer lyrics flushed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewers emptied.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manholes flushed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal plants emptied.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refuse tips sprayed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sludge lagoons emptied.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Garage pit emptied.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Weigh bridge sumps emptied.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cremewards emptied.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Streets sprayed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total effluent disposed of mainly on agricultural lands.	1951	1,235,600	331	17	6	1,487	2	3	1,818	19	9	1,706	0	0	1,794	9	0
	1952	1,547,400	626	10	0	1,079	10	0	1,794	9	0	1,020	2	0	2,020	2	0
	1953	1,520,202	913	9	0	881	0	0	1,271	0	0	2,343	6	9	2,560	18	9
	1954	1,705,368	957	5	0	1,062	17	0	1,214	13	9	1,346	5	0	2,646	1	3
	1955	1,890,196	1,072	6	9	1,293	11	3	1,352	10	0	1,359	7	6	2,824	1	3
	1956	2,215,898	22	24	1	1,293	11	3	1,464	13	9	1,359	7	6	2,824	1	3
	1957	2,387,200	1,293	11	3	1,293	11	3	1,464	13	9	1,359	7	6	2,824	1	3
	1958	2,423,389	1,293	11	3	1,293	11	3	1,464	13	9	1,359	7	6	2,824	1	3

### Rodent Control.

The Council employed only one rodent operator to carry out the duties imposed by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, and he has continued to carry out his duties efficiently, i.e. so far as one operator can in an area of approximately 193 sq miles. The Council realising the inadequacy of one operator to cover such a large area already indicated at the end of the year their intention to appoint another operator during the 1959/60 financial year.

There would appear to be an increase in the rodent population during the past year. Rodents are largely nocturnal in their habits and if it were not for this fact we would be far more aware of the rodent population in this country.

We have attempted by posters, hand out leaflets, personal advise and press publicity to bring to the notice of the public at large and agriculturists in particular the public health hazards and economic considerations involved in supporting a rat population, and indeed their legal responsibilities in this matter.

Basic requirements for the support of a rodent colony are a protective refuge for adults and the raising of young, a supply of acceptable food, water supply, and of suitable nesting places. Such basic requirements are so readily available in this large area that the long lasting reduction in the number of rats by changing the environment, reducing their food supplies and harbourage and increasing competition amongst them is not likely to be of any great success and control by actual killing is likely to be the principle method of extermination for some considerable time to come. Even so sporadic random extermination is unlikely to achieve success and block control schemes involving close co-operation of everyone in the vicinity of the trouble spot is essential if a successful treatment is to be attained. Whilst most people are prepared on occasions to deal with their own rats, they deny responsibility for the rats of their neighbours, and in many cases accept no responsibility for rats at all. Rats do not run around with name tags on their tails and absolutely refuse to recognise man-made boundaries, thus they continue to thrive.

The Council provides a free service for Rodent Disinfestation work at private dwellinghouses in the district. In addition to providing a free service to domestic premises the operator is available on request to carry out similar work at business and agricultural premises on a repayment basis. The Council also provide ready-mixed Warfarin bait at cost to farmers and landowners and many are purchasing this material and carrying out the actual disinfection work themselves. The operator also pays frequent visits to all Council properties including tips and sewage works and these are treated regularly and systematically.

There appeared to be some little improvement in compliance with the Threshing and Dismantling of Ricks Regulations, 1950, during the year, and with the increasing use of combine harvesters the trouble from rick infestations is considerably reduced.

Little encouragement is given in the administration and enforcement of this important public health function which requires no little effort, considerable tact and supreme patience in an endeavour to secure co-operation in this work. Generally speaking there is considerable apathy in this respect and too many people shrug their shoulders and accept rodents as an undesirable but unavoidable resident of the countryside. Increased use of legal sanctions might effect some improvement in this respect.

The following is an abstract from the accounts of the Chief Financial Officer showing the net cost of the service for the year ended 31st March, 1959:-

EXPENDITURE

	£.	£.
<u>Employees.</u>		
Wages.	467	
National Insurance.	21	
Travelling Allowances.	<u>206</u>	694
<u>Running Expenses.</u>		
Baits and Poisons.	195	
Miscellaneous Expenses.	6	
Central Department Charges.	<u>67</u>	<u>268</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE.		962
		<u><u>  </u></u>

INCOME

Charges for Work.	277	
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food - Grant.	<u>342</u>	<u>619</u>
TOTAL INCOME		619
		<u><u>  </u></u>

NET EXPENDITURE falling to be set from Rates = £343

The following figures show the extent of infestations of rats and mice observed by your operator during the year and the measures of control taken by the local authority:-

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agricul-tural.
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses.)	(3) All Other Business Premises	(4) Total of Cols. (1) & (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	59	5,908	698	6,667	1,336
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of: (a) Notification (b) Survey under the Act (c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose) (Total inspections including by P.H.I's).	2 57 203	104 2,106 1,290	25 68 271	131 2,231 1,764	37 256 294
III. Total Inspections carried out- including re-inspections (To be completed only if figures are readily available)	262	3,500	364	4,126	2,003
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by: (a) Rats (Major (Minor (b) Mice (Major (Minor	19 18 - 1	4 115 - 4	7 43 - 17	30 176 - 21	102 204 9 24
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV) treated by the L.A. (Figures should NOT exceed those given at Sect. IV)	38	123	56	217	184
VI. Total treatments carried out- including re-treatments (To be completed only if figures are readily available)	54	141	67	262	342
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act: (a) Treatment (b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing)	- - - -	1 2 - -	3 - - -	4 2 - -	4 - - -
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Legal Proceedings (see overleaf)	-	-	-	-	-
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out				37	

WEATHER.

The following figures show the rainfall and temperatures recorded at Sleaford, and also, in the case of Cranwell, the hours of bright sunshine. This information has been abstracted from the records of the Meteorological Officer, Cranwell, and Messrs Charles Sharpe and Company Ltd., Sleaford, to whom I am indebted

SLEAFORD - 1958.

Month	No. of Raindays*	Rainfall (in inches)	Mean monthly Temperature (°F)
January	13	2.03	31.09
February	15	3.21	39.39
March	10	1.79	39.03
April	9	.43	47.24
May	12	1.78	55.44
June	20	4.38	59.68
July	14	4.72	64.13
August	14	3.17	62.83
September	14	1.32	60.48
October	13	1.43	51.03
November	8	.98	42.34
December	17	2.77	38.91
	159	28.01	49.78

CRANWELL - 1958.

Month	No. of Raindays	Wet days	Rainfall (in inches)	Mean monthly Temperature (°F)	Sunshine Hours
January	14	10	2.14	37.1	70 8
February	19	11	2.69	39.4	73 3
March	13	8	1.50	37.9	122 2
April	8	4	0.45	44.7	156 7
May	16	15	2.14	52.1	177.5
June	20	18	4.35	56.0	132.2
July	17	14	4.56	60.5	189 2
August	18	12	2.11	60.3	151 8
September	14	9	1.80	58.5	147.0
October	15	9	1.39	50.5	101 3
November	12	6	0.40	42.3	54.1
December	17	14	2.65	39.0	27.9
	183	130	26.86	48.7	1404.0

\* Rainday - .2 mm rainfall or more.

Wet day - 1.7 mm. rainfall or more.

Past readings at Cranwell during the period 1921 - 1958 give the following monthly averages. The extremes of temperature and maximum rainfall during this period are also shown.

CRANWELL -- MEAN READINGS 1921 TO 1958

Month	No. of -		Rainfall (in inches)	Mean monthly Temperature (°F)	Sunshine Hours.
	Raindays	Wet days			
January	17	11	2.03	38.0	53.5
February	14	9	1.61	38.5	69.7
March	12	7	1.40	41.9	115.5
April	13	9	1.57	46.4	151.1
May	13	9	2.06	51.7	189.2
June	12	8	1.77	57.1	196.0
July	13	9	2.41	61.3	192.0
August	13	9	2.16	60.7	178.0
September	12	8	1.94	56.6	139.2
October	14	9	2.19	49.9	106.8
November	17	11	2.45	43.1	63.9
December	16	9	1.82	39.3	49.6
	166	108	23.41	48.7	1504.5

CRANWELL - EXTREME READINGS 1921 TO 1958.

Month	Temperatures (°F).		Maximum Rainfall (inches)
	Maximum	Minimum	
January	58	8	0.98
February	63	7	1.01
March	70	12	1.06
April	77	24	0.92
May	87	28	1.78
June	91	34	2.02
July	90	40	5.14
August	92	38	2.05
September	86	31	1.35
October	76	44	1.73
November	66	19	1.16
December	58	13	1.70

Average annual rainfall for the British Isles  
(Standard Period 1881 - 1915) - 41.41 ins.

Average annual rainfall for the British Isles (1870 - 1936) - 42.64 ins.

Average annual rainfall for London - 25.0 ins.

1 inch of rainfall equals  $4\frac{3}{4}$  gallons per square yard  
or 22,624 gallons (101 tons approx) per acre.

NOTES.

NOTES.

NOTES.



